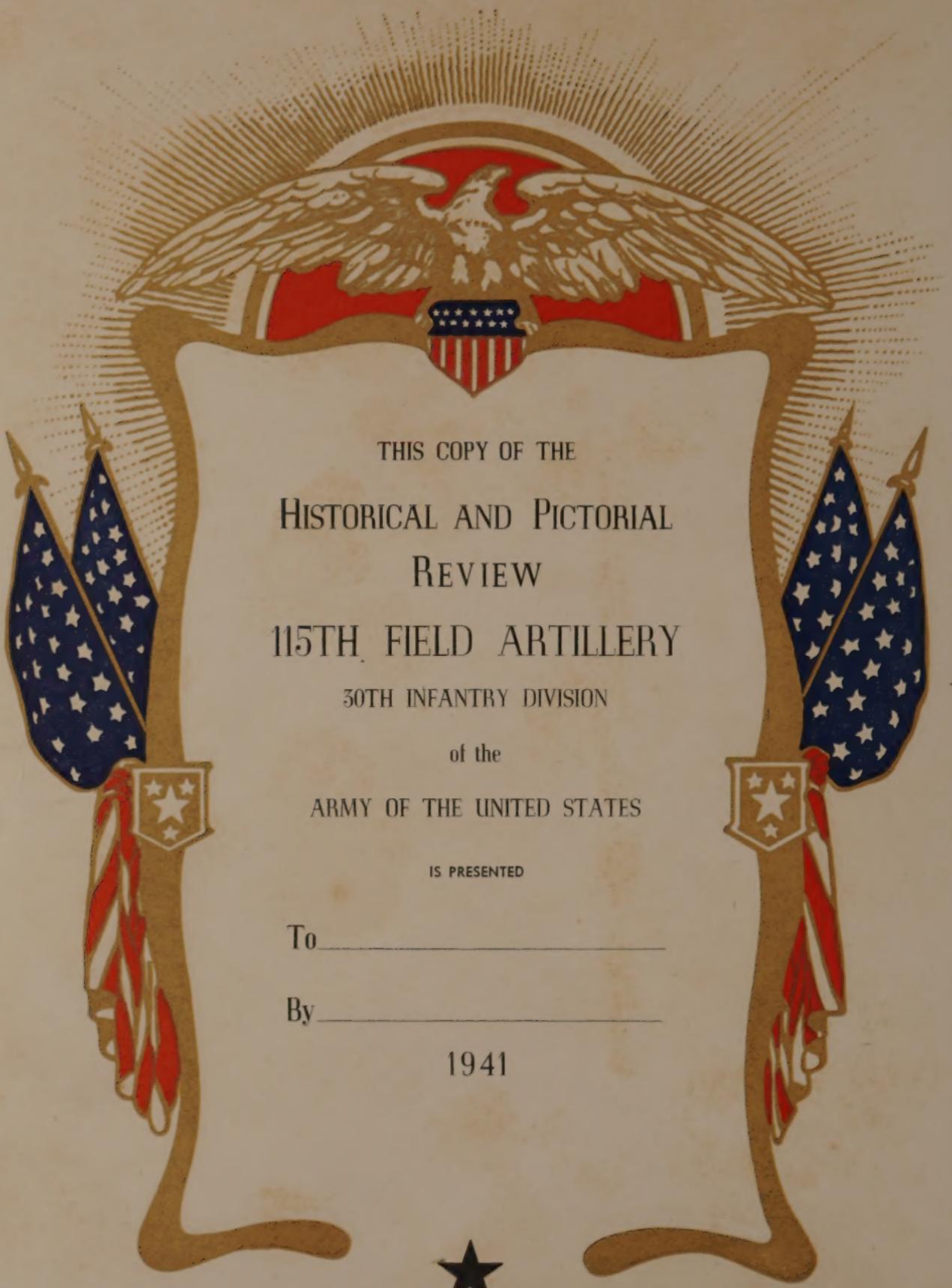




LT 5

Send this book to mother





THIS COPY OF THE
HISTORICAL AND PICTORIAL
REVIEW
115TH FIELD ARTILLERY
30TH INFANTRY DIVISION
of the
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

IS PRESENTED

To _____

By _____

1941





THIS CERTIFIES

THAT

Gleason Perry

Trasler

AS OF THIS DATE

IS A MEMBER OF

Hq Btry 1st Bn 115th FA

Commanding Officer

HISTORICAL *and* PICTORIAL REVIEW
30TH INFANTRY DIVISION
ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
1941

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
FORT JACKSON, S. C.

5 September, 1941

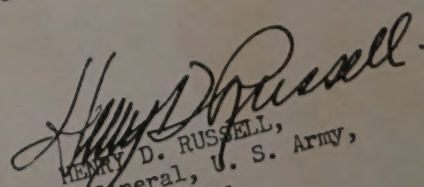
TO: The Officers and Men of the Thirtieth Division:

The greater part of a year has passed since you were called into active service - That period has been devoted to training. You have striven to develop the finest fighting machine possible.

A lot has been accomplished. Your personal conduct has reflected credit on your Division. Your work in Camp and in the Field has been in keeping with the fine traditions of the 30th Division.

The future is uncertain. You are preparing to meet any demands your Government may make.

As your Division Commander, I want to express my personal appreciation for the excellent work you have done.


HENRY D. RUSSELL,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.



HENRY D. RUSSELL

Major General

Commanding 30th Infantry Division

Major General Russell was born in McDonough, Georgia, on December 27, 1889. His education was received in schools of Henry County, where he graduated from the McDonough High School. Later he graduated from the University of Georgia with an A.B. degree in 1912, and a B.L. degree in 1914.

His military career began with the Cadet Corps at the University of Georgia when he served as a Private, Corporal and Sergeant. On March 29, 1916, he was appointed Captain of Company A, Jackson Rifles, Second Infantry, Georgia National Guard. He held this assignment until the nineteenth day of June, 1916, when he was inducted into the Federal service. During 1916 and 1917, he served as Captain on the Mexican Border. General Russell served as Captain in the 31st Division at Macon, Georgia, when he was detailed Provost Marshal of Macon for ten months in 1917-1918, then going to France with the 31st Division in September, 1918. In turn, he became Commander of the Headquarters Company,

121st Infantry; Headquarters Company, 59th Infantry Brigade in 1918; 118th Military Police Company with the A. E. F. from December, 1918, to May, 1919, and was promoted to Major and assigned as Provost Marshal, Intermediate Section, A. E. F., from May to October, 1919. He was discharged from Federal service at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1919.

General Russell was appointed Colonel, Infantry, on May 31, 1921, and was assigned as Commanding Officer of the First Regiment of Georgia Infantry, which he held until January 8, 1923.

He was promoted to Brigadier General on January 8, 1923, and assigned as Commanding Officer of the 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division.

Upon resignation of Major General E. G. Peyton, General Russell was appointed to fill this vacancy and assigned to command the 30th Division, comprised of troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, which division he now commands.



BENJAMIN T. WATKINS
Colonel
Chief of Staff

GENERAL STAFF, 30TH DIVISION



C. BLYTHE BOND
Lieutenant Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-1, Personnel



RICHARD D. GLEAVES
Lieutenant Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, Military Intelligence



PAUL R. YOUNTS
Lieutenant Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-3, Operations



GEORGE E. MALLET
Lieutenant Colonel
Assistant Chief of Staff
G-4, Supply and Evacuation



JAMES W. PERKINS
Major
Assistant G-1



SAMUEL T. WALLACE
Lieutenant Colonel
Assistant G-2



CHARLES R. BLOMME
Major
Assistant G-2



ERNEST G. SMITH
Major
Assistant G-3



JAMES S. CORBIT
First Lieutenant
Assistant G-3



CHARLES R. REDMAN
Captain
Assistant G-4

SPECIAL STAFF, 30TH DIVISION



A. J. SWANN
Major
Adjutant General



J. FROST WALKER
Major
Assistant Adjutant General



LEWIS D. BLOUNT
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General



MCCOY O. COPPEDGE
Captain
Assistant Adjutant General



DOUGLAS B. ROBINSON
Second Lieutenant
Acting Assistant Adjutant General



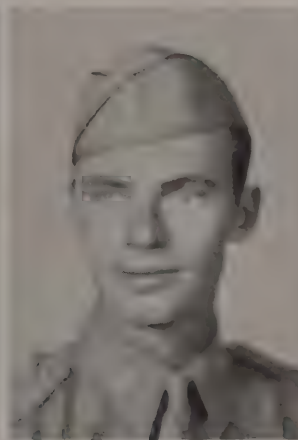
H. L. HOOVER
Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain



ROY C. DAVIS
Major
Chaplain



FRANK D. PINCKNEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Ordnance Officer



WALTER F. PARTIN
First Lieutenant
Assistant Ordnance Officer



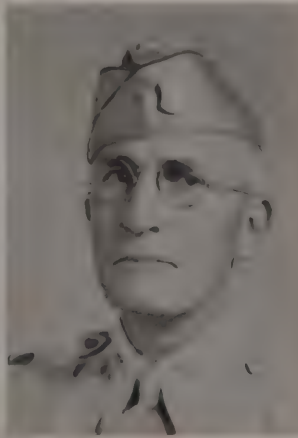
ONAN A. HYDRICK
Lieutenant Colonel
Judge Advocate



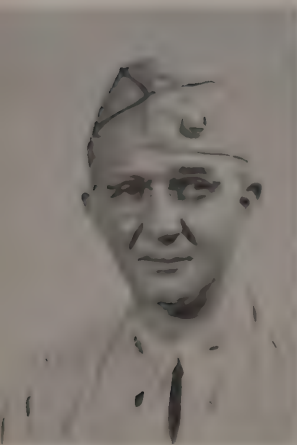
FRANK K. BOYD
Captain
Assistant Judge Advocate



JAMES C. DEMPSEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Inspector General



ELBERT E. FULLER
Captain
Assistant Inspector General



MARION B. FOWLER
Lieutenant Colonel
Finance Officer



GEORGE H. FLOWERS
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Finance Officer



JOHN W. BLOUNT
Captain
Morale Officer



HODGE A. NEWELL
Colonel
Surgeon



J. LAWRENCE GANTT
Colonel
Quartermaster

SPECIAL STAFF, 30TH DIVISION



GRAHAM K. HOBBS
Colonel
Engineer



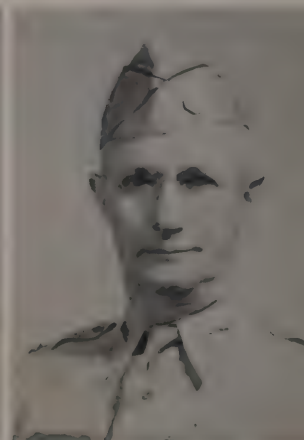
GODFREY CHESHIRE
Brigadier General
Artillery Officer



WILLIAM V. DORSEY
Lieutenant Colonel
Signal Officer



CARTER L. RHINEHART
Major
Headquarters Commandant and
Provost Marshal



CARL F. CHAPMAN
Major
Exchange Officer

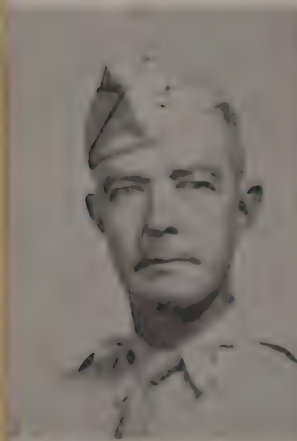
JOHN C. BLOODWORTH, JR.
Major
Assistant Exchange Officer

RAGNAR E. JOHNSON
Major
Chemical Officer

JAMES P. SUTTON
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Chemical Officer

OLIN W. WATSON
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Chemical Officer

JOE B. LINKER
Major
Anti-Tank Officer



30TH DIVISION INSIGNIA



DESCRIPTION

The insignia shows the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with the Roman numerals XXX inside the cross bar of the H, representing the Roman numeral "30," the letters being blue on a red background. This is worn vertically, as the design reads.

The "O" and the "H" stand for "Old Hick-

ory." the name by which General Andrew Jackson was best known to his pioneer soldiers and to contemporary statesmen. General Jackson was born near the state line between North and South Carolina, but from early manhood rose to military fame as a resident of Nashville, Tennessee.



TRELAWNEY E. MARCHANT
Brigadier General
Commanding 59th Infantry Brigade



DON E. SCOTT
Brigadier General
Commanding 60th Infantry Brigade



GODFREY CHESHIRE
Brigadier General
Commanding 55th Field Artillery Brigade

BRIGADE *and* REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS

HARRY O. WITHINGTON
Colonel
Commanding 118th Infantry



LEWIS C. POPE
Colonel
Commanding 121st Infantry

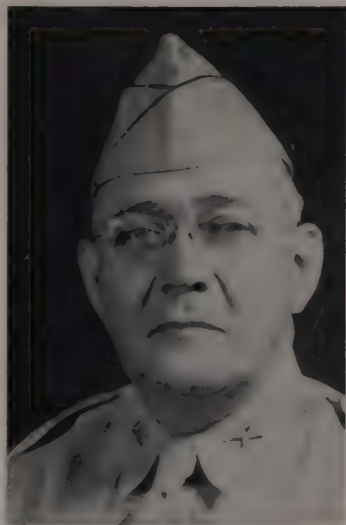


ROBERT HAROLD BOND
Colonel
Commanding 117th Infantry

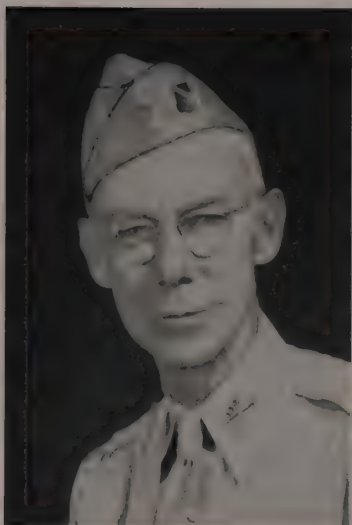


JOHN HALL MANNING
Colonel
Commanding 120th Infantry





RAY CARLTON REEVES
Colonel
Commanding 115th Field Artillery



ALBERT WILLIS
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding 113th Field Artillery



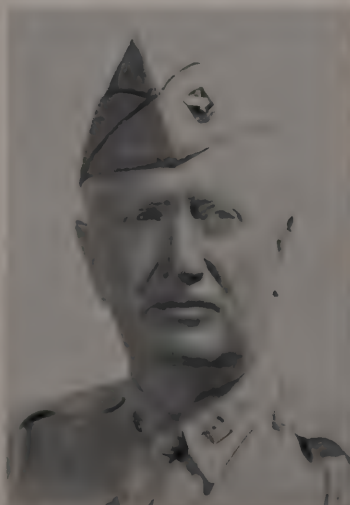
SHEFTALL B. COLEMAN
Colonel
Commanding 118th Field Artillery



JAMES LAWRENCE GANTT
Colonel
Commanding 105th Quartermaster Regiment

OF THE 30TH DIVISION

GRAHAM K. HOBBS
Colonel
Commanding 105th Engineers



HODGE A. NEWELL
Colonel
Commanding 105th Medical Regiment



CARTER L. RHINEHART
Major
Commanding Special Troops





The 210-mm. howitzer captured by the 30th Division when they broke through the Hindenburg Line in World War I. The gun was manufactured about 1912. An old type French 75-mm. gun is shown in foreground.

History of the 30th Division

Created on July 18, 1917, of National Guard troops from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the 30th Division, United States Army, built for itself one of the finest battle histories of the First World War.

It was at Bellicourt, France, that the 30th Division won undying fame, for there, on September 29, 1918, it smashed its way through the famed "Hindenburg Line"—a victory that hastened the close of the war, and did honor to the memory of Andrew Jackson, whose nickname, "Old Hickory," the division bears.

Troops of the 30th Division were called into Federal service on July 25, 1917, seven days after designation as a division, and on August 3, the War Department ordered concentration and organization at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. On August 5 the National Guard of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee were inducted into Federal service. Concentration continued throughout August.

The 55th Field Artillery Brigade was organized on August 25, and ultimately included the First North Carolina and First Tennessee Regiments of Field Artillery, the First Tennessee Infantry, Troop D of Tennessee Cavalry and detachments of the First North Carolina and Second Tennessee Regiments of Infantry. Major General John F. Morrison assumed command of the Division on August 28.

The 30th Division was reorganized in accordance with the Tables of Organization of August 8, 1917, on September 12. The Infantry Brigades were organized and

ultimately included: the 59th Infantry Brigade, the Third Tennessee and the First South Carolina Regiments of Infantry, and detachments of the First North Carolina and Second South Carolina Regiments of Infantry, and of the Tennessee Cavalry; The 60th Infantry Brigade, the Second and Third North Carolina Regiments of Infantry, and detachments of the First North Carolina, and Second Tennessee Regiments of Infantry and of North Carolina Cavalry. The division underwent a term of systematic training from September 17 until April 30, and during October selective service men from Camps Gordon, Jackson and Pike completed the division.

THE START TOWARD FRANCE

The Division Headquarters and the Infantry organizations left Camp Sevier on May 1, with the 59th Infantry Brigade, en route to Camp Mills, and the 60th Infantry Brigade en route to Camp Merritt.

The advance detachments sailed on May 7, and landed in England on May 14; while Division Headquarters and the Infantry sailed from New York and Hoboken May 11-19, and arrived in England May 23-June 5. On May 18 the 55th Field Artillery Brigade left Camp Sevier en route to Camp Mills, and from May 27 until June 12, the Artillery and Divisional Troops and Trains sailed from New York and Hoboken, arriving in England between June 8 and 25. After a brief stay in rest camps, the Infantry left

England for Calais and the Artillery for Le Havre, France.

FINAL TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

Component parts of the division flowed rapidly into France, and from May 27 until August 18 took training with the British in Picardy and Flanders. Between May 27 and June 17, the 30th Division (less the Artillery), the 105th Supply Train and the 105th Sanitary Train, arrived in the Recques Training Area between Calais and St. Omer, where it was affiliated with the British 39th Division for training. The division was under control of the Second Corps, May 24-September 24. The 55th Field Artillery Brigade and the 105th Ammunition Train reached Le Havre, June 13-21, and went into training at the Artillery School at Camp Coetquidan, where they remained until August 20. They were followed by the 105th Supply and Sanitary Trains, which arrived in Calais and Cherbourg, respectively, and took training at the 17th (Fays-Billot) Training Area.

The division, less detachments, moved into the area west of Poperinghe, Belgium, on July 2, and was followed eight days later by the Engineers and the Machine Gun troops.

The division received its first taste of war on July 9, when, with the 27th Division, it was assigned to the organization and defense of the East Poperinghe Line, a third defensive position in the Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg Sectors. Full responsibility for the East Poperinghe trench system was assumed by the division on July 11.

FLANDERS

Affiliated with the British, the division reached the front lines for training on July 16, and remained until August 18. Actual training was carried on until August 9; the 59th Infantry Brigade was affiliated with the British 49th Division; the 60th Infantry Brigade with the British 33rd Division; while the Machine Gun and Infantry units served by battalions and other divisional troops by detachments.

After a brief return to the rear for further training, the division relieved the British 33rd Division in the front line of the Canal Sector from the vicinity of Elzenwalle to the railroad southeast of Transport Fme, on the nights of August 16 and 17. On August 18 the division assumed command, with the British Sixth Division to its right. On the next day the Canal Sector occupation was merged into the Ypres-Lys Operation.

YPRES-LYS

From August 19 until September 4 the division, less Artillery and 105th Ammunition Train, took part in the Ypres-Lys Operation. The 55th Field Artillery Brigade and the 105th Ammunition Train participated in the occupation of the Lucey Sector with the 89th Division, August 26-September 11. Rumors of a German withdrawal of troops was investigated on August 31 by combat patrols of the division. The next day, with the 60th Infantry Brigade leading, the division captured Moated Grange, Voormezele, Lock No. 8, and Lankhof Fme, and occupied a line connecting these localities with the original front at Gunners' Lodge. The 27th Division served to the right; the British 14th Division to the left.

On the nights of September 3, September 4, and September 5, the division was relieved by the British 35th Division, and on September 4, the command passed.

The division concentrated near Proven on September 5 and 6, and moved into the St. Pol Area, in the zone

of the British First Army, on September 7, for training.

Meanwhile, on September 12-15, the 55th Field Artillery Brigade and the 105th Ammunition Train supported the 89th Division in the St. Mihiel Operation. On September 15, these units were detached from the 89th Division and ordered to the V Corps to support the 37th Division in the Avocourt Sector. The 37th, along with the two 30th Division units, occupied the Avocourt Sector on September 23-25.

THE SOMME OFFENSIVE

The 30th Division, less Artillery, and the 105th Ammunition Train participated in the Somme Offensive Operation September 22-October 1. On the nights of September 21, 22, 23 and 24, the division moved to the Tincourt-Boucly (British Fourth Army) Area, where the Second Corps was affiliated with the Australian First Division, east of Villeret and Hargicourt from 300 meters east of Buisson-Gaulaine Fme, through La Haute Bruyere, la Terrasse Trench, Bois des Tuyas, Boyau du Chevreau, to Malakoff Fme. The 59th Infantry Brigade occupied the forward area. Command passed to the 30th Division on September 24.

Sergeant Homer L. Lane of the 115th Field Artillery, on Tennessee maneuvers with the 30th Division, hears "Uncle Polk" Sagely, Confederate veteran of the Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, declare that the modern 37-mm. anti-tank guns "couldn't hurt a flea." According to the old soldier, cannons, in his day, were three times as large.



The 55th Field Artillery Brigade and the 105th Ammunition Train, meanwhile, participated in the Meuse-Argonne Operation, supporting the 37th and 32nd Divisions from September 26 to October 8.

On September 26-27, the 30th Division attacked from a line of departure between 300 and 400 meters east of the line between La Haute Bruyere and Malakoff Fme; with the British 46th Division on the right, and the 27th Division on the left. On the night of September 27 and 28, the 60th Infantry Brigade relieved the 59th Infantry Brigade.

HINDENBURG LINE IS SMASHED

September 29, 1918, brought one of the most important victories of the World War I, for on that date the 30th Division battered its way through the Hindenburg Line, one of the most formidable battle lines known to history.

Immediately after the penetration, the division crossed the canal and captured Bellicourt, then entered Nauroy. The Australian Fifth Division moved up to pass through the 30th, and both divisions advanced to establish a front from the intersection of Watling Street road and canal, east and northeast to Bois du Cabaret, 800 meters northeast of the Boise de Malakoff. The next day the command passed to the Australian Fifth Division, but units of the 30th which were in line participated until noon.

During its advance of 20 miles, the division captured 98 officers, 3,750 enlisted men, 72 pieces of artillery, 26 trench mortars and 426 machine guns. It suffered 8,415 casualties.

On October 1 and 2 the division moved to the Heroecourt and Mesnil-Bruntel Areas, and on the fifth, the II Corps prepared to relieve the Australian troops in the front line. Returning to the front, the 59th Infantry Brigade moved to Nauroy; the 60th Infantry Brigade and other units moved to the Tincourt-Boucly Area.

On the night of October 5 and 6 the 59th Infantry Brigade relieved the Australian Second Division from Montbrehain to Beaufort, and on the sixth, the 60th Infantry Brigade took position in support near Hargicourt and Bellicourt. The next day the 59th Infantry Brigade attacked to realign the front.

The division on October 8, assisted by tanks, the 59th Infantry Brigade and one battalion from the 60th Infantry Brigade, leading, attacked northeast, and captured Brancourt-le-Grand and Premont, and reached a line from the Fme de la Piete to the eastern outskirts of Premont; British Sixth Division served on the right, while British 25th Division was on the left. The 60th Infantry Brigade passed through the 59th on October 9, and captured Busigny and Becquigny. The next day the division front extended along the western outskirts of Vaux-Andigny, through La Haie-Menneresse, and St. Souplet, to St. Benin.

APPROACHING THE END

The 55th Field Artillery and the 105th Ammunition Train participated, between October 11 and November 11, in the occupation of the Troyon Sector, supporting the 79th and 33rd Divisions.

On October 11, the division occupied Vaux-Andigny, La Haie-Menneresse, and reached the northwestern outskirts of St. Martin-Riviere; its front extending north along the west bank of the La Selle River to St. Benin. It was relieved during the night of October 11 and 12 by the 27th Division, and rested near Premont, Brancourt-le-Grand, and Montbrehain. Command passed on October 12.

The 30th Division returned to the line on the night of

October 15 and 16, the 59th Infantry Brigade relieving the 54th Infantry Brigade (27th Division), in the right sector of the II Corps from Vaux-Andigny to one-half kilometer west of St. Martin-Riviere; British Sixth Division on the right, 27th Division on the left. On October 17, the division attacked northeast, crossing the La Selle River, captured Molain and established a line from three-quarters kilometer north of La Demi-Lieue to l'Arbre-de-Guise. The next day Ribeauville was occupied. The front extended from Rejet-de-Beaulieu to three-quarters kilometer southeast of la Jonquiere Fme, on October 19.

The 30th Division was relieved by the British First Division on the night of October 19 and 20, and moved, October 20-23 to the vicinity of Tincourt-Boucly and Roisel. The division moved to Querrieu Area on October 23, for rehabilitation and training.

OFFICERS IN BATTLE COMMAND

The following officers were in command during the 30th Division battle period in France and Belgium:

Major General Edward M. Lewis, Division Commander; Brigadier General Lawrence D. Tyson, 59th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Samson L. Faison, 60th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General George G. Gatly, Jas. A. Shipton and Jno. Kilbreth, Jr., 55th Field Artillery Brigade; Colonel Harry S. Berry, 115th Field Artillery; Colonel Luke Lea, 114th Field Artillery; Colonel Albert L. Cox, 113th Field Artillery; Colonel John K. Herr, Chief of Staff; Colonel Harley B. Ferguson, 105th Engineers; Colonel Cary F. Spence, 117th Infantry; Colonel Peter F. McCully, 118th Infantry; Colonel John van B. Metts, 119th Infantry, and Colonel Sidney W. Minor, 120th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel S. T. Wallace measures the caliber of captured German gun.





Major General Russell greets Secretary of War Stimson on the Secretary's visit to Fort Jackson, February 25, 1941.

POST-ARMISTICE ACTIVITIES

The division, less Artillery, moved to the American Embarkation Center, Le Mans, on November 19. On December 6, the 55th Field Artillery Brigade and the 105th Ammunition Train, attached to the 33rd Division, moved to Mersch, Luxembourg, but on January 20, they reverted to the control of the 30th Division. On February 18, the 105th Trench Mortar Battery sailed from Brest for the United States.

The division moved to St. Nazaire on March 4, and on March 6 the 113th Field Artillery sailed, and other units followed in rapid succession. Division Headquarters departed for the United States on March 17, and on April 18, the last elements arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. The demobilization included: At Fort Oglethorpe, April 10, Headquarters 55th Field Artillery

Brigade, April 12, Headquarters, 59th Infantry Brigade: at Camp Jackson, April 19, Headquarters of the 60th Brigade, May 7, Division Headquarters.

SERIES OF CITATIONS

With the exception of three days, October 12, 13, and 14, when it was in reserve, the division attacked every day from October 8 to October 19, inclusive, defeating the enemy and making material gains. The division lines were advanced from Montbrehain to beyond Mazinghien, a distance of more than 13 miles, and the towns of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, Escaufort, St. Benin, St. Souplet, Ribeaupville and Mazinghien, as well as many villages and farms, were taken.

Prized in the archives of the 30th Division is the correspondence following World War I:

Distinguished Visitors

Left: General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., and Major General William E. Shedd, Commanding I Corps. Below: Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding First Army.



Headquarters 30th Division, A. E. F.
France, October 1, 1918.

General Orders No. 33.

1. The Division Commander wishes to congratulate the 30th Division upon the success of its first divisional action, and to express appreciation of its first divisional action, and to express appreciation of the courage, fortitude and devotion played by its personnel.

2. To be given the task, in the initial effort, to play an important role in breaking through the Hindenburg Line, the strongest defenses on the Western Front, was a great honor, and the fact that the break-through was actually made on the division front is ample evidence that the honor was not misplaced, and is a credit to the fighting efficiency of the division, the command of which the undersigned has every reason to be proud.

3. The division retires temporarily for reorganization and a well-earned rest, but with a feeling of satisfaction at a task well done and with augmented faith in itself.

4. There is deep and keen regret for the gallant comrades who have gloriously died, and an earnest intention of further perfection as a combat organization in order that the division may do to the fullest extent possible its share in bringing about early success of the great cause in which they have fallen.

5. This order will be read to every organization at its first formation and be posted on bulletin boards.

E. M. LEWIS, Major General,
Commanding.

AUSTRALIAN CORPS

October 2, 1918.

My dear General:

As the II American Corps has now been withdrawn from the line, and my official association with you and your troops has been, for the time being, suspended, I desire to express to you the great pleasure it has been to me and to the troops of the Australian Army Corps to have been so closely allied to you in the recent very important battle operations which have resulted in the breaking through of the main Hindenburg Line on the front of the Fourth British Army.

Now that the fuller details of the work done by the 27th and 30th American Divisions have become available, the splendid gallantry and devotion of the troops in these operations have won the admiration of their Australian comrades. The tasks set were formidable, but the American troops overcame all obstacles and contributed in a very high degree to the ultimate capture of the whole tunnel system.

I shall be glad if you will convey to your Division Commanders my appreciation of and thanks for the work done, and to accept my best wishes for every possible success in the future.

JOHN MONASH, Commander,
Australian Corps, Fourth British Army.

President Roosevelt, on his visit to Fort Jackson April 1, inspects troops of the 30th Division. Reading from left to right, are: Major General Russell, Commanding Officer 30th Division; President Roosevelt; Governor of South Carolina Maybanks; and General Shedd, Commanding Officer of First Army Corps.



MASS CALISTHENICS



FOURTH BRITISH ARMY

October 9, 1918.

To: Major General G. W. Read,
Commanding II Army Corps.

On this occasion on which the II American Corps has taken part in battle on its own, I desire to convey to you and all members of your staff as well as to all other ranks of the 30th Division my hearty congratulations on your victory today.

The gallantry of your infantry and the precision with which all staff arrangements have worked have filled me with admiration and it has given me pleasure to report your unqualified success to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

HENRY RAWLINSON, General,
Commanding Fourth British Army.

HEADQUARTERS 30TH DIVISION, A. E. F.

France, October 20, 1918.

General Orders No. 38:

1. The 30th Division again retires for rest and reorganization after adding another chapter to its already glorious record.

2. With the exception of three days—October 12, 13 and 14—when it was in reserve, the division attacked every day from October 5 to October 19, inclusive, defeating the enemy and making material gains each day. During the period, the lines were advanced by the division from Montbrehain to beyond Mazinghien, a distance of more than 13 miles, and the towns of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, Escaufourt, St. Benin, St. Souplet, Ribeuville and Mazinghien, as well as many villages and farms, were taken.

3. During this period, 45 officers and 1,889 other ranks were taken prisoners and nearly 40 cannons, a large number of machine guns and an immense amount of stores of all kind were captured by the division.

4. The skill, courage, fortitude and endurance displayed by the division have won the admiration of all and the commendation of high commanders.

5. Holding in affectionate memory the comrades who have fallen, justly proud of its glorious achievements already accomplished, the division will devote itself untiringly to reorganization and rehabilitation in the confidence that when again called upon it will, as in the past, be found equal to any task that may be assigned to it.

E. M. LEWIS,
Major General Commanding.

In addition to other citations and cherished records of the 30th Division is this from Sir Douglas Haig:

November 16, 1918.

Commanding General, II American Corps:

Now that the II American Corps is leaving the British Zone, I wish once more to thank you and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, on behalf both of myself and all ranks of the British Armies in France and Flanders, for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during the period of your operations with the Fourth British Army.

On the twenty-ninth of September, you took part with distinction in the great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance in the Hindenburg Line and opened the road to final victory. The deeds of the 27th and 30th American Divisions who on that day took Bellicourt and Nauroy and so gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of this war. They will always be remembered by the British regiments that fought beside you.

Since that date, through three weeks of almost con-

tinuous fighting, you advanced from one success to another, overcoming all resistance, beating off numerous counter-attacks, and capturing several thousand prisoners and many guns. The names of Brancourt, Premont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and Mazinghien testify to the dash and energy of your attacks.

I rejoice at the success which has attended your efforts and I am proud to have had you under my command.

D. HAIG, Field Marshal.

ORGANIZATION OF THE 30TH DIVISION AFTER THE WORLD WAR

As a part of the general plan to form the National Guard into tactical divisions and brigades following the World War, units of the National Guard in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee were assigned to the 30th Division.

The units of the division at the time of its reorganization were the same as today.

General E. J. Williams, who formerly had been the Executive Officer in the National Guard Bureau, was designated by the War Department as Senior Instructor of the 30th Division, and was also made the Division Commander by the Adjutants General of the interested states in 1926. He served as Division Commander for a period of two years and was succeeded by General E. G. Peyton, also of the Regular Army, who commanded the division for four years. During the time that the division was commanded by Generals Williams and Peyton the 55th Field Artillery Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Robert J. Travis of Savannah, Georgia, the 59th Infantry Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Henry D. Russell of Macon, Georgia, the 60th Infantry Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General J. Van B. Metts of Raleigh, North Carolina.

In 1932 Brigadier General Henry D. Russell was selected by the Adjutants General to command the 30th Division and was succeeded in command of the 59th Brigade by General Trelawney E. Marchant of Columbia, South Carolina.

Upon the resignation of Brigadier General J. Van B. Metts, Colonel Donnell E. Scott was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the 60th Infantry Brigade. Brigadier General Robert J. Travis retired January, 1941, and was succeeded by Colonel Godfrey Cheshire who was promoted to the grade of Brigadier General.

Since its reorganization the division has participated in maneuvers, as a division, on three different occasions, in Mississippi, 1938; in Louisiana, 1940; and in the recent Second Army Maneuvers in Tennessee. It was mobilized at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, beginning on September 16, 1940, and has been undergoing intensive training at Fort Jackson since that date. It was selected as one of the four National Guard divisions for this early training.

The 30th Division has been active since its reorganization in 1926 and is now composed of the following units:

55th Field Artillery Brigade; 113th Field Artillery Regiment, North Carolina; 115th Field Artillery Regiment, Tennessee; 118th Field Artillery Regiment, Georgia.

59th Infantry Brigade; 118th Infantry Regiment, South Carolina; 121st Infantry Regiment, Georgia.

60th Infantry Brigade; 117th Infantry Regiment, Tennessee; 120th Infantry Regiment, North Carolina.

105th Engineer Regiment, North Carolina; 105th Medical Regiment, North Carolina; 105th Quartermaster Regiment, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; 30th Division Special Troops, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

30TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS



COLONEL BENJAMIN T. WATKINS, CHIEF OF STAFF



MAJOR GENERAL RUSSELL



Lieutenant Colonel Blythe Bond, G-1, and Major James W. Perkins, Assistant G-1.



Lieutenant Colonel Richard D. Gleaves, G-2, and Major Charles R. Blomme, Assistant G-2.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Younts, G-3, right, and Major Ernest Smith, Assistant G-3, left.



Lieutenant Colonel George E. Mallett, G-4.





MAJOR A. J. SWANN, ADJUTANT GENERAL



1. Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Pinckney, Division Ordnance Section.
2. Lieutenant Colonel James C. Dempsey, Inspector General.
3. Lieutenant Colonel Marion B. Fowler, Finance Section.
4. Captain J. W. Blount, Morale Officer, and Second Lieutenant O. L. Williams, Athletic Officer.
5. Major Ragnar E. Johnson, Chemical Warfare Section, and Lieutenants J. P. Sutton and O. W. Watson.



Brigadier General Cheshire, Artillery Officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Hoover, Chaplain.





TANK HILL



LOOKING UP JACKSON BOULEVARD NEAR THE THIRTIETH DIVISION U-SHAPED HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS





Above, a mosaic presents Fort Jackson as it can be seen today from the air. The training center for 41,000 men, Fort Jackson has become within a year the sixth largest troop concentration in the United States.

THE PLAYGROUND OF FORT JACKSON, DOZIER LAKE

Scenes Around Fort Jackson



*Where the 30th
Division Works,
Plays and Lives*



30TH DIVISION POST OFFICE



Above, the Dust Bowl Training Field and the 30th Division Camp Area.



THE WAREHOUSE SECTION AS SEEN FROM EAST ROAD





Top row, left to right: The officers' pool and officers' quarters. Bottom row, left to right, the Division Signal School Building, Post Exchange.



THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S QUARTERS





30th Division open-air theater.



Purification Plant.



30th Division Stockade.

THE
NATIONAL GUARD

A Component of

THE ARMY

of

THE UNITED STATES



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The President of the United States
Commander-in-Chief

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies and designates the President as Commander in Chief. By the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as later amended by other laws, Congress constituted the Army of the United States in six components: the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the enlisted Reserve Corps. For simplicity only three components—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves—will be generally referred to in this book.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY

Congress, under the Constitution, has the power to "raise and support armies" for the defense of our country. Thus Congress determines the size of the Army

and each of its three components, including the National Guard, and appropriates money each year to maintain the Military Establishment. The Senate and the House of Representatives each has a Committee on Military Affairs and a Committee on Appropriations. Practically all legislation affecting the Army of the United States, except appropriations, is referred by each House to its Committee on Military Affairs for study and report.

The National Guard and the other components of the Army consist of officers and enlisted men divided into combat arms, such as Infantry, Air Corps, and Field Artillery, and into services, such as the Medical Department and the Quartermaster Corps. Each arm, service, and bureau has a "Chief" in Washington. The arms, services and bureau are as follows:

ARMS: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps.

SERVICES: Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department, Medical Department, Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Chaplains.

BUREAU: National Guard Bureau.

In general, the arms do the actual fighting in battle, and the services assist the arms by supplying them with food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other supplies, and by furnishing transportation, medical care, and other assistance. The National Guard Bureau is described later.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

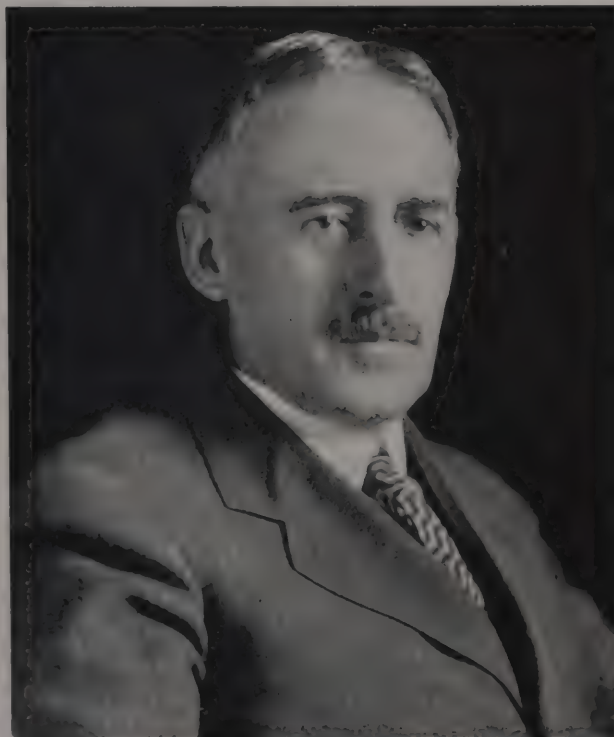
The Secretary of War is head of the War Department, charged with administering and managing the department in all of its functions, military and non-military. He supervises all estimates for appropriations for Army expenses, all expenditures of money appropriated by Congress for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the Army, and all expenditures for civil works placed under his direction by Congress. He carries out the provisions of the National Defense Act, and is responsible for the protection of our seacoast, our harbors, and our cities; for the development of improved weapons and equipment; for the instruction, discipline, and morale of all components and military training ac-

tivities of the Army; for the defense, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Canal; and for the administration, government, and defense of insular possessions that come under the War Department. The Secretary of War also directs the activities of the Corps of Engineers in forming and carrying out plans for controlling floods and improving waterways and harbors for navigation, and recommends plans for such improvements to Congress, and makes contracts for their execution.

THE UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR

The Assistant Secretary of War is charged with supervision of the procurement of all military supplies for the Army of the United States, including the manufacture at Government arsenals or Government-owned factories of all supplies these arsenals and factories can produce economically. He is charged with insuring adequate provision for the mobilization of materiel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs. He supervises and acts upon the purchase, lease, and sale of real estate under War Department control, including leases, licenses, and rights-of-way to others; the sale of surplus supplies, equipment, plants, and land or other facilities. He supervises and acts upon claims, foreign or domestic, by or against the War Department; clemency cases in litigation or remission of sentence by court-martial; matters relating to national cemeteries; activ-

HENRY STIMSON
The Secretary of War



ROBERT PATTERSON
The Undersecretary of War





GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL
Chief of Staff
United States Army



LIEUTENANT GENERAL LESLEY J. McNAIR
Chief of Staff
General Headquarters

ities relating to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Civilian Marksmanship; permits for the construction of bridges and submarine cables; and the use of patent rights by the War Department and the Army.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The Chief of Staff is the immediate adviser to the Secretary of War on all military matters. He is charged by the Secretary of War with planning, developing, and executing the Army's program for national defense. As the agent of, and in the name of the Secretary of War, he issues orders to insure that the plans of the War Department are harmoniously executed by all branches and agencies in all components of the Army.

The Chief of Staff holds the temporary rank of general while in office. The chiefs of most arms, services, bureaus, and War Department General Staff divisions are major generals or brigadier generals.

THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

The nucleus of such an organization was created by order of the Secretary of War on July 26, 1940. It is established at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., with Major General Lesley J. McNair as Chief of Staff.

Its function is to decentralize the activities of the War Department by assisting the Chief of Staff in his dual capacity as Chief of Staff of the Army and as Commanding General of the Field Forces. Working in cooperation with all War Department agencies, the GHQ directs and supervises the training of all troops located in the continental United States, including mobile and harbor defense troops, the GHQ Air Force and the newly created Armored Force.

THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is the head of that bureau of the War Department which is charged with the administration of approved War Department policies for the National Guard not in the service of the United States, and with general administrative control of all War Department activities incident to the relationship established by law and custom between such National Guard and the Federal Government, except when the Secretary of War definitely assigns such activities elsewhere. His primary aim is the development of the National Guard to a state of high efficiency, ready for immediate induction into the Army of the United States upon the occurrence of an emergency requiring it.

The National Guard Bureau is the part of the War Department through which the Secretary of War keeps

in constant touch with the whole National Guard. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is an officer of the National Guard appointed by the President to active duty for four years with the rank of major general. As his assistants he has 30 officers of various arms and services from the Regular Army and the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau keeps records dealing with the National Guard in time of peace. It estimates the amount of money needed each year for Guard expenses. It recommends to the Secretary of War how the total of National Guard appropriations should be divided among the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia. It also explains the policies and plans of the War Department to the National Guard; and it prepares regulations and makes suggestions of many kinds looking toward National Guard improvement and development.

On January 30, 1940, Major General John F. Williams, NG-US (Missouri National Guard), took office as the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. General Williams had completed just prior to his appointment as Chief of the National Guard Bureau a tour of active duty in the Bureau as Chief of the Personnel Division.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard, by the executive order of September 8, 1939, was increased to an authorized strength of approximately 15,000 officers and 235,000 enlisted men. It is made up of citizens of the United States who are so interested in national defense that they desire to take an active part in military affairs in addition to managing their own private ones.

There are National Guard units in every one of the 48 States, in Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and in the District of Columbia. These units are distributed in 1,500 different stations. Like the Regular forces, the



JOHN F. WILLIAMS
Major General
The Chief, National Guard Bureau

National Guard contains units of all the different arms and services that go to form a modern army.

There is a long tradition behind the National Guard. Even before the Colonies became States, some of them had their own active units of organized volunteers. In all of our wars, the States have given many such units to our fighting armies. Indeed, their part in every war in the history of the United States has been of highest importance.

N A T I O N A L G U A R D S M E N O N M O T O R M A R C H



The National Guard has not always been a part of our national forces. Originally it was composed of troops separately formed and trained by each State, and entirely under State control. It came under the Federal control only in times of emergency. Each State trained and equipped its regiments in its own way. Even the uniforms were different.

In 1903, however, the National Guard came, by act of Congress, much closer in touch with our National Government and our Regular forces. Since that law was passed, the National Guard has had the same kind of service uniform and equipment as the Regular Army and has followed the same methods of training. The law of 1903 also gave authority for the National Guard to have officers of the Regular Army as instructors, and for the Guard to join with Regular Army units at camps for field training.

Later acts of Congress, especially the National Defense Act of 1920 and the National Guard Status Bill of 1933, have made the National Guard one of the three main components of our armed land forces. These laws have established what is known as the National Guard of the United States as distinguished from the National Guard. Officers of the National Guard who meet certain standards of age, physical condition, and professional ability generally similar to those required in the Regular Army, are then "federally recognized" and appointed as officers in the National Guard of the United States which makes them officers in the Army of the United States. Practically all officers of the National Guard are so appointed. To the extent provided for from time to time by appropriations for this specific purpose, the President may order officers of the National Guard of the United States to active duty in an emergency at any time and for the period of the emergency, subject to the qualification that, except in time of emergency expressly declared by Congress, no

officer of the National Guard of the United States shall be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in any one calendar year without his own consent. The Governor of a State, of course, can order the National Guard of his State to active duty for training and other purposes in accordance with the laws of that State. All members of the National Guard take an oath to bear true allegiance to the United States and to their own State, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of their own State. In consequence of this obligation, they are not only liable to Federal call or order in a national emergency, but to call within their own States in times of local disaster or danger.

CALL

Perhaps, this somewhat complicated matter will be understood more clearly when it is remembered that under Presidential "Call," the National Guard is, in a sense, borrowed from the Governors of the States and Territories, and used to repel invasion, put down rebellion, or enforce the laws of the Union. No action by Congress is necessary. The National Guard units thus borrowed do become a part of the Army of the United States while they are in the national service.

ORDER

Under a Presidential "order" the National Guard of the United States, already a part of the Army of the United States, comes instantaneously into active military service. There must be a war or equivalent national emergency declared by Congress. The National Guard immediately loses its status as State troops under an "order," although this status is simply in abeyance. When the war or other emergency is over, the units have to be returned to the States from which they came. All units and individuals then resume their purely peacetime State status.

The National Guard Divisions thus *ordered* or to be *ordered* into the active military service of the United

F I R I N G G A R A N D R I F L E F R O M P R O N E P O S I T I O N





155-MM. HOWITZER FIELD ARTILLERY ENTERING CAMP AREA

States by virtue of the authority conferred upon the President by Public Resolution 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), will be enumerated later.

During the World War, National Guard units of the various States and Territories contributed almost half a million men to the Army. Two out of every five divisions that went to France were National Guard units, and by far the greater part of these saw service on the field of battle.

The National Guard receives money by annual appropriation from Congress for many of its needs. These funds provide arms and other equipment, uniforms, motor vehicles, horses, and airplanes, provide for the construction and repair of certain buildings at camps, and for sending officers to the service schools of the Regular Army for courses of training, and for many other needs. It receives money from the States for the building and upkeep of armories and camps, for extra field training pay and extra pay in times of State emergency, and for numerous other expenses.

At their home stations the units of the National Guard assemble at least one night a week for active training. They meet in armories provided by their States not only as drill halls but as places where arms and equipment can be safely kept. Often, too, there are meetings of a social kind, for there is relaxation within the brotherhood of arms, as well as hard work.

In the summer the National Guard goes to camps for field training. These may be purely State camps composed entirely of National Guard troops, or Guard units may join with parts of the Regular Army in large maneuvers. This summer training usually lasts for two weeks. An important part of it is the actual travel from home station to camp by marching, by motors, or by

train, which gives practice in troop movement for field service. Similar field training may be held at other times of the year.

Officers of the Guard also prepare themselves for their part in national defense by attending military schools. Selected officers go each year to the service schools of the Regular Army. Many others attend officers' schools in their own units, or study the correspondence lessons of the Army Extension Courses, or otherwise improve their military knowledge.

Members of the National Guard who find themselves unable to continue their active military training owing to pressure of business or other personal reasons may be transferred to the Inactive National Guard, and thus keep their contact with the Army. Members of the Inactive National Guard retain their grades and may be called to active duty in case of war to fill vacancies in National Guard units. Members of the Inactive National Guard may attend training with active National Guard units under regulations prescribed by the Chief

Coast Artillery 3-inch antiaircraft gun.





ADVANCING TO A NEW POSITION, INFANTRYMEN PULL THEIR MACHINE GUN OVER A RIDGE

of the National Guard Bureau. No transfer is permitted from the Inactive National Guard to an active status. Above the grade of first lieutenant the number of inactive members is limited to the number required to bring the officer personnel of the Guard to war strength.

For strategical military purposes the United States is divided into four Army areas, and for military administrative purposes into nine corps areas:

FIRST ARMY

First Corps Area: Headquarters at Boston, Mass.; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Second Corps Area: Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.; New Jersey, Delaware, New York.

Third Corps Area: Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.; Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia.

SECOND ARMY

Fifth Corps Area: Headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky.

Sixth Corps Area: Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

THIRD ARMY

Fourth Corps Area: Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana.

Eighth Corps Area: Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.; Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona (in part).

FOURTH ARMY

Seventh Corps Area: Headquarters at Omaha, Nebr.; Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.

Ninth Corps Area: Headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona (in part), California, Alaska (attached).

The overseas departments are: The Hawaiian Department, the Philippine Department, the Panama Canal Department, and the Puerto Rican Department.

The National Guard is organized into divisions, brigades, regiments, and other units like the Regular Army. The units in each corps area come under the supervision of the corps area commander in time of

Battalion aid station.



Base hospital operating room.



peace, and automatically become part of his command when they are first ordered into the active military service of the United States in case of national emergency.

The National Guard Infantry divisions, and the States and corps areas in which they are located, are as follows:

<i>Corps Area</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>States</i>
I . . .	.26th Division .	Massachusetts.
I . . .	.43rd Division .	Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont.
II . . .	.27th Division .	New York.
II . . .	.44th Division .	New Jersey, New York
III . . .	.28th Division .	Pennsylvania.
III . . .	.29th Division .	Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania.
IV . . .	.30th Division .	Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.
IV . . .	.31st Division .	Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.
V . . .	.37th Division .	Ohio.
V . . .	.38th Division .	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
VI . . .	.32nd Division .	Michigan, Wisconsin.
VI . . .	.33rd Division .	Illinois.
VII . . .	.34th Division .	Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.
VII . . .	.35th Division .	Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska.
VIII . . .	.36th Division .	Texas.
VIII . . .	.45th Division .	Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico.
IX . . .	.40th Division .	California, Utah.
IX . . .	.41st Division .	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming.

The National Guard Cavalry organizations are distributed in the States and corps areas as follows:

<i>Corps Area</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>States</i>
II . . . . .	.101st Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New York
II . . . . .	.102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz)	New Jersey
III . . . . .	.104th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Pennsylvania
VI . . . . .	.106th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Illinois
V . . . . .	.107th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Ohio
VII . . . . .	.113th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Iowa
IX . . . . .	.115th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Wyoming
VIII . . . . .	.56th Cavalry Brigade (H)	Texas

There are many other National Guard units, which are not a part of numbered divisions, located in most of the States shown in the above table, in New Hampshire, Delaware, and Arkansas, and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Units of the National Guard, like those of the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves, are designated by numbers. Regiments have, in general, numbers between 100 and 300, and infantry divisions have numbers between 26 and 75. Others may use their old names in addition to their new numbers, for example, the Washington Artillery, which is the One Hundred and Forty-first Field Artillery (Louisiana National Guard).

THE ARMS

The arms—the fighting units—of our Army are: the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps.



Above: Non-commissioned officers study a situation map.



Above: .50 caliber machine gun crew awaits enemy.

Below: Infantry scout, with hat camouflaged, takes refuge in high grass.





Along a country road, horse cavalry heads for the front to contact enemy forces.



Cavalry scout cars in maneuvers.

The Infantry is the principal combat arm, though the Cavalry also comes into direct personal contact with the enemy on the ground and the Air Corps with him in the air. The Cavalry and the Air Corps have also the task of going out ahead of the other elements of the Army to locate the enemy and gain first contact with his forces, and after that to watch closely what the hostile army does and where it moves. The Air Corps, in addition, flies long distances to bomb the supply centers and other rear installations of the enemy, thus to interfere with and delay his operations.

The guns and howitzers of Field Artillery add their strong supporting fires to the bullets and shells of Infantry and Cavalry to defeat an enemy in battle. The antiaircraft guns of Coast Artillery attack all enemy planes that come within sight and range, and the coast defense guns of this same arm share with the Navy and with the Army Air Corps the vital task of protecting our shores from any possible attempts at a hostile landing.

The Engineers plan and help to build the field fortifications of part or all of the Army when it goes on the defensive, and help it to move readily from place to place by building and repairing roads and bridges. This arm has many other engineering duties such as making maps and constructing buildings and railways. The

Signal Corps keeps the different units of the Army in constant touch, during battle and campaign, through radio, telegraph, telephone, messengers, and other communication means.

The arms, assisted by the services, cooperate to the utmost in war to defeat the enemy, and in peace to prepare all components of the Army of the United States for an efficient and adequate defense of our country. At the same time, each arm has its own long-standing traditions. Among them is a fine rivalry in excellence at arms as well as a genuine spirit of close cooperation in all the modern activities of a major army.

THE INFANTRY

The Infantry is the main fighting part of an army. It fights on foot and in tanks. It can maneuver and fight, attack and defend, on all kinds of ground. In battle, Infantry usually has the main task. With the support of other arms, it moves against the enemy and overcomes him; it gains ground and holds it. If the enemy attacks in force the defensive firmness and fire-power of Infantry are the final means of stopping him and driving him back again.

The peace strength of Infantry units is roughly two-thirds their war strength.

Chow line at maneuvers.



Ordnance repair truck.





INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING ACROSS FIELD

The chief weapons of Infantry are the shoulder rifle with its bayonet, the tank, and the machine gun. Other Infantry weapons, all of them important in warfare, are the hand grenade, the caliber .30 automatic rifle, the pistol, the caliber .50 and the 37-mm. (antitank) guns, and the 60- and 81-mm. mortars.

The following table gives the characteristics of all Infantry weapons except the bayonet and the tank:

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTRY WEAPONS

Weapon	Caliber	Maximum range	Weight	Rate of fire	Weight of ammunition (per unit)
	Inches	Yards	Pounds	Rounds per min.	
Rifle, M 1903 . . . . .	.30	5,500	8.4	7-10	1 ounce
Rifle M1 (semiautomatic) . . . . .	.30	5,500	9.4	15-30	1 ounce
Automatic rifle . . . . .	.30	5,500	17.1	150	1 ounce
Machine gun . . . . .	.30	5,500	82.0	525	1 ounce
Antitank gun . . . . .	.50	7,500	128.0	500	4 ounces
37-mm. (antitank) gun	1.4	7,500	850.0	30	4 pounds
60-mm. mortar	2.4	1,300	51.4	30-35	2.4 pounds
81-mm. mortar	3.2	3,280	134.0	30-35	7.2 & 15.8 pounds
Pistol . . . . .	.45	1,600	2.4	-----	1.5 ounces
Hand grenade	-----	50	-----	-----	1.3 pounds

There are 80 Infantry Regiments in the National Guard. Their numerical designations, composition and States to which they belong are given in the table which follows:

INFANTRY BRIGADES

Unit	Division	State
51st Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
52nd Infantry Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts
53rd Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
54th Infantry Brigade	27th Div.	New York
55th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
56th Infantry Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
57th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey
58th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Maryland
59th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia-S.C.

60th Infantry Brigade	30th Div.	North Carolina
61st Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	La.-Miss.
62nd Infantry Brigade	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.
63rd Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Michigan
64th Infantry Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
65th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
66th Infantry Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois
67th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Iowa
68th Infantry Brigade	34th Div.	Minn.-N.D.
69th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas-Nebr.
70th Infantry Brigade	35th Div.	Missouri
71st Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
72nd Infantry Brigade	36th Div.	Texas
73rd Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
74th Infantry Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio
75th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky
76th Infantry Brigade	38th Div.	Indiana
79th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
80th Infantry Brigade	40th Div.	California
81st Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Washington
82nd Infantry Brigade	41st Div.	Oregon
83th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Connecticut
86th Infantry Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine
87th Infantry Brigade	44th Div.	New York
88th Infantry Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia
89th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Ariz.-Colo.
90th Infantry Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma
92nd Infantry Brigade	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

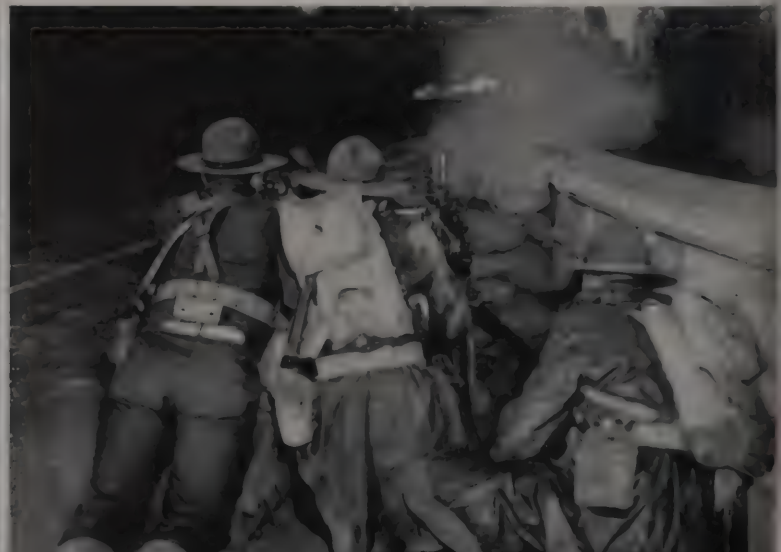
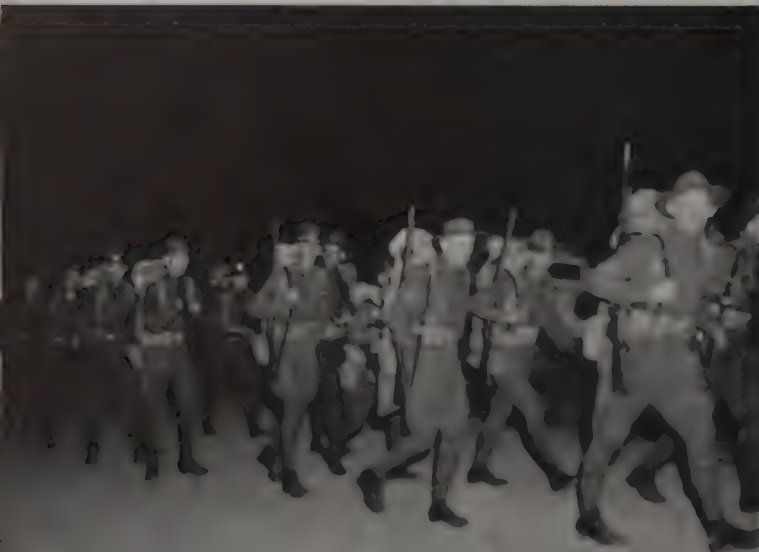
Unit	Division	State
71st Infantry	44th Div.	New York
101st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
103rd Infantry	43rd Div.	Maine
104th Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
105th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
106th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
108th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
109th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
110th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
111th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
112th Infantry	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
113th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
114th Infantry	44th Div.	New Jersey
115th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
116th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia



INFANTRY PASSING IN REVIEW

117th Infantry	30th Div.	Tennessee	153rd Infantry	G.H.Q. Res.	Arkansas
118th Infantry	30th Div.	South Carolina	155th Infantry	31st Div.	Mississippi
120th Infantry	30th Div.	North Carolina	156th Infantry	31st Div.	Louisiana
121st Infantry	30th Div.	Georgia	157th Infantry	45th Div.	Colorado
124th Infantry	31st Div.	Florida	158th Infantry	45th Div.	Arizona
125th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan	159th Infantry	40th Div.	California
126th Infantry	32nd Div.	Michigan	160th Infantry	40th Div.	California
127th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	161st Infantry	41st Div.	Washington
128th Infantry	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	162nd Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
129th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	163rd Infantry	41st Div.	Montana
130th Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	164th Infantry	34th Div.	North Dakota
131st Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	165th Infantry	27th Div.	New York
132nd Infantry	33rd Div.	Illinois	166th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio
133rd Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa	167th Infantry	31st Div.	Alabama
134th Infantry	35th Div.	Nebraska	168th Infantry	34th Div.	Iowa
135th Infantry	34th Div.	Minnesota	169th Infantry	43rd Div.	Connecticut
137th Infantry	35th Div.	Kansas	172nd Infantry	43rd Div.	Vermont
138th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri	174th Infantry	44th Div.	New York
140th Infantry	35th Div.	Missouri	175th Infantry	29th Div.	Maryland
141st Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	176th Infantry	29th Div.	Virginia
142nd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	179th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
143rd Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	180th Infantry	45th Div.	Oklahoma
144th Infantry	36th Div.	Texas	181st Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
145th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	182nd Infantry	26th Div.	Massachusetts
147th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	184th Infantry	40th Div.	California
148th Infantry	37th Div.	Ohio	185th Infantry	40th Div.	California
149th Infantry	38th Div.	Kentucky	186th Infantry	41st Div.	Oregon
150th Infantry	38th Div.	West Virginia	201st Infantry	G.H.Q. Res.	West Virginia
151st Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana	295th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico
152nd Infantry	38th Div.	Indiana	296th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico

During maneuvers: (Left) Infantry on night march, (Right) Infantry machine gun guarding bridgehead.





CROSS-COUNTRY HIKING TOUGHENS RECRUITS

297th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Alaska
298th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Hawaii
299th Infantry	Insular Pos.	Hawaii
372nd Infantry (Rifle) (Colored)	G.H.Q.	D.C.-Md.-Mass.-N.J.-Ohio

MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

101st Military Police Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York
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MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

Unit	Division	State
26th Military Police Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Military Police Company	27th Div.	New York
28th Military Police Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Military Police Company	29th Div.	Dist. of Col.
30th Military Police Company	30th Div.	Georgia
31st Military Police Company	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Military Police Company	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
33rd Military Police Company	33rd Div.	Michigan
34th Military Police Company	34th Div.	Minnesota
35th Military Police Company	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Military Police Company	36th Div.	Texas
37th Military Police Company	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Military Police Company	38th Div.	Kentucky
40th Military Police Company	40th Div.	California
41st Military Police Company	41st Div.	Wyoming
43rd Military Police Company	43rd Div.	Connecticut
44th Military Police Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Military Police Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

The Infantry is now being equipped with fast modern tanks, which carry substantial armor and machine guns. They can move about 35 miles an hour on roads and rapidly across fields, and can go at a good rate over rough ground. Tanks are organized into separate Infantry units of their own. Tank organizations in the National Guard and the States to which they belong are shown below:

TANK BATTALIONS

Unit	Division	State
191st Tank Battalion	Army Trs.	N.Y.-Mass.-Va.-Conn.
192nd Tank Battalion	Army Trs.	Wis.-Ill.-Ohio-Ky.
193rd Tank Battalion	Army Trs.	Ga.-Ala.-Tex.-Colo.
194th Tank Battalion	Army Trs.	Minn.-Mo.-Calif.-Wash.

ANTITANK BATTALION

Unit	Division	State
101st Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York
102nd Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New York

103rd Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	Washington
104th Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	New Mexico
105th Antitank Battalion	G.H.Q.	Pennsylvania

THE CAVALRY

The Cavalry is a fast-moving fighting arm. It is divided into two kinds—Horse Cavalry, and Mechanized Cavalry which moves and fights in armored cars and in combat cars that are much like tanks. Horse Cavalry, when it comes in contact with the enemy, usually dismounts and fights on foot like Infantry. Cavalry on Horse charges at the enemy when it surprises small groups of his forces.

The Cavalry has many tasks in war. Not only does it join the other fighting arms in direct attacks upon the enemy; it also precedes the main army, exploring the ground ahead of it, driving back the enemy's Cavalry or other advance troops, and reconnoitering to find the enemy's main forces.

The weapons of the Cavalry include the pistol, semi-automatic rifle, caliber .30 air-cooled machine gun, caliber .30 water-cooled machine gun, caliber .45 sub-machine gun, caliber .50 machine gun, 37-mm. gun, and 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars. These weapons are much the same as the corresponding Infantry weapons. In addition, there are a large number of combat vehicles known as scout cars, mortar carriers, combat cars and motorcycles.

CAVALRY BRIGADES

Unit	Division	State
56th Cav. Brig.	G.H.Q. Res.	Texas

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Unit	Division	State
101st Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	New York
102nd Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	New Jersey
104th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	Pennsylvania
106th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	Corps	Illinois



CAVALRY ON THE MARCH

107th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . . Corps	. . . Ohio
112th Cavalry	. . . G.H.Q.	. . . Texas
113th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . . Corps	. . . Iowa
115th Cavalry (H-Mecz)	. . . Corps	. . . Wyoming
124th Cavalry	. . . G.H.Q.	. . . Texas

Our Horse-Mechanized Regiments, generally referred to as Corps Reconnaissance Regiments (characteristic of the duty which they are designed to perform) are designated, one for each Army Corps. They are composed of a Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, a Service Troop and two squadrons. The first squadron is a horse squadron of three troops with Portee equipment for transporting the horse squadron rapidly when suitable roads permit. The second squadron is mechanized and consists of two reconnaissance troops of scout cars and a motorcycle troop. The National Guard has seven Horse-Mechanized Regiments and one brigade of Horse Cavalry. The numerical designations of these regiments and the States to which they belong are as given in the table above.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY

In battle the Field Artillery fires its accurate and powerful weapons in support of the main fighting arms, the Infantry and the Cavalry. The Field Artillery does not fight alone, but is equipped to defend itself against direct attack by the enemy from the air or on the ground. It gives its strong support to the other arms in battle through the fire power of its cannons, known as guns and howitzers. Its guns fire shells which do not rise far above the earth; its howitzers fire shells which

curve high into the air and can thus reach targets protected from the fire of guns by such obstacles as hills.

The light artillery of our Army includes the 75-mm. (approximately 3-inch) gun, the 75-mm. howitzer, and the 105-mm. howitzer, which may be horse-drawn or truck-drawn; the 75-mm. howitzer may also be pack-carried. These weapons can be moved rapidly from place to place, and can be put in position, ready to fire, in less than a minute. Light artillery is used mainly in direct support of Infantry and Cavalry units. Our medium Artillery is the 155-mm. (approximately 6-inch) howitzer, which is truck-drawn and almost as fast in movement and action as Light Artillery. Classed as Heavy Artillery are the 155-mm. guns, 8-inch howitzers, and 240-mm. howitzers. It takes 1 to 6 hours to emplace and prepare these heavy weapons for firing. They are drawn by heavy tractors.

In detail the characteristics of these weapons are:

Caliber (millimeters)	Type	Range Yards	Weight in travel	Weight of shell
			Pounds	Pounds
75	Howitzer (pack)	9,500	1,470	15
75	Gun, model M2	13,600	3,650	15
105	Howitzer	12,140	5,750	33
155	do	12,400	8,960	95
155	Gun	26,000	30,700	95
240	Howitzer	16,400	58,600	345
8 (inch)	do	18,700	29,600	200

The Field Artillery is organized into batteries, battalions, and brigades. There are 78 Field Artillery Regiments in the National Guard at the present time. The numerical designations of these regiments, their

composition and the States to which they belong are as given in the table which follows:

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADES			
Unit	Division	State	
51st Field Artillery Brigade	26th Div.	Massachusetts	
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	27th Div.	New York	
53rd Field Artillery Brigade	28th Div.	Pennsylvania	
54th Field Artillery Brigade	29th Div.	Virginia	
55th Field Artillery Brigade	30th Div.	Georgia	
56th Field Artillery Brigade	31st Div.	Fla.-Ala.-Miss.	
57th Field Artillery Brigade	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	
58th Field Artillery Brigade	33rd Div.	Illinois	
59th Field Artillery Brigade	34th Div.	Minnesota	
60th Field Artillery Brigade	35th Div.	Kansas	
61st Field Artillery Brigade	36th Div.	Texas	
62nd Field Artillery Brigade	37th Div.	Ohio	
63rd Field Artillery Brigade	38th Div.	Kentucky	
65th Field Artillery Brigade	40th Div.	Utah	
66th Field Artillery Brigade	41st Div.	Washington	
68th Field Artillery Brigade	43rd Div.	Maine-Rhode Island	
69th Field Artillery Brigade	44th Div.	New Jersey	
70th Field Artillery Brigade	45th Div.	Oklahoma	
71st Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	New York	
72nd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Michigan	
73rd Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania	
74th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Georgia	
75th Field Artillery Brigade	Corps Troops	Tennessee	
76th Field Artillery Brigade (Corps)	Corps Troops	California	

FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENTS			
Units	Division	State	
101st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts	
102nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts	
103rd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Rhode Island	
104th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York	
105th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	27th Div.	New York	
106th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	27th Div.	New York	
107th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania	
108th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania	
109th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	28th Div.	Pennsylvania	
110th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Maryland	
111th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	29th Div.	Virginia	
112th Field Artillery (Horse-Drawn)	GHQ	New Jersey	
113th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	30th Div.	North Carolina	
114th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	31st Div.	Mississippi	
115th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Tennessee	
116th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Florida	
117th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	31st Div.	Alabama	
118th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	30th Div.	Georgia	
119th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Michigan	
120th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	
121st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	
122nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois	
123rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	33rd Div.	Illinois	
124th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	33rd Div.	Illinois	
125th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota	
126th Field Artillery (75-mm Trk-D)	32nd Div.	Wisconsin	
127th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	35th Div.	Kansas	
128th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	Missouri	
130th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	35th Div.	Kansas	
131st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas	
132nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	36th Div.	Texas	
133rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	36th Div.	Texas	
134th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio	
135th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	37th Div.	Ohio	
136th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	37th Div.	Ohio	
138th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Kentucky	
139th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	38th Div.	Indiana	
141st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Louisiana	
142nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ	Arkansas	
143rd Field Artillery (75-mm T. D.)	40th Div.	California	
144th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	California	
145th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	40th Div.	Utah	
146th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Washington	
147th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	GHQ Res.	South Dakota	
148th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	41st Div.	Idaho	
150th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	38th Div.	Indiana	
151st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	34th Div.	Minnesota	
152nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	43rd Div.	Maine	
156th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	44th Div.	New York	
157th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	44th Div.	New Jersey	



FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION



Trains bring 155-mm. guns to the combat area.

F I E L D A R T I L L E R Y M E N F I R I N G 7 5 - M M . G U N



158th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	45th Div.	Okl.	Ariz
160th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	45th Div.	Oklahoma	
61st Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	35th Div.	Kansas	
62nd Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico	
165th Field Artillery (75-mm T.D.)	44th Div.	New Jersey	
166th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania	
68th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Colorado	
72nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New Hampshire	
76th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	29th Div.	Pennsylvania	
77th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Michigan	
78th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ Res.	South Carolina	
79th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps	Georgia	
180th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	26th Div.	Massachusetts	
181st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Tennessee	
182nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Michigan	
83rd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Idaho	
84th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	GHQ	Illinois	
85th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	34th Div.	Iowa	
86th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New York	
87th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	New York	
88th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	North Dakota	
89th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	45th Div.	Oklahoma	
90th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	Pennsylvania	
191st Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	Corps Troops	Tennessee	
192nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	43rd Div.	Connecticut	
218th Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	41st Div.	Oregon	
222nd Field Artillery (155-mm How.)	40th Div.	Utah	
258th Field Artillery (155-mm Gun)	Corps Troops	New York	

THE COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

With its fixed and mobile guns capable of firing many miles to sea, the Coast Artillery Corps protects important parts of our shores—mainly the entrances to our largest harbors and ports—from approach by hostile landing forces and from bombardment by hostile navies. In this task of coast defense the Coast Artillery acts in close cooperation with the United States Navy.

The Coast Artillery also has units with powerful anti-aircraft guns whose purpose is to protect our most important centers of population and industry, and the main headquarters and installations of our armies in the field, from the war planes of an enemy.

Thus Coast artillery regiments are of two main kinds—harbor defense and antiaircraft. Sometimes two or more regiments are formed into a brigade under a single commander.

The number of antiaircraft and harbor defense regi-

Coast Artillery firing 3-inch antiaircraft gun at night.



The ears of the anti-aircraft organization are the sound locators.

ments of the National Guard, with their numerical designations and States of origin, are shown below:

COAST ARTILLERY BRIGADE			
Unit	Division	State	
101st Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	Minnesota	
102nd Coast Artillery Brigade	GHQ	New York	

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS			
Unit	Division	State	
197th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Hampshire	
198th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Delaware	
200th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New Mexico	
201st Coast Artillery (AA)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico	
202nd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Illinois	
203rd Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Missouri	
204th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana	
205th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Washington	
206th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Arkansas	
207th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York	
208th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Connecticut	
209th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York	
210th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Michigan	
211th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Massachusetts	
212th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York	
213th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Pennsylvania	
214th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Georgia	
215th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota	
216th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota	
217th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Minnesota	

SEPARATE BATTALION, COAST ARTILLERY (AA)			
Unit	Division	State	
101st Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Georgia	
102nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	New York	
103rd Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky	
104th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Alabama	
105th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Louisiana	
106th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	Kentucky	
107th Separate Battalion, C. A. (AA)	GHQ	So. Carolina	
121st Separate Bn., C. A. (AA) (gun)	GHQ	Nevada	
122nd Separate Battalion, C. A. (gun)	GHQ	New Jersey	

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS (Continued)			
Unit	Division	State	
240th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Maine	
241st Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Massachusetts	
242nd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Connecticut	
243rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Rhode Island	
244th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	New York	
245th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	New York	
246th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Virginia	
248th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Washington	
249th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Oregon	
250th Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	California	
251st Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	California	
252nd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun T.D.)	Harbor Defense	North Carolina	
253rd Coast Artillery (155-mm gun)	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico	
260th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	Dist. of Col.	
261st Sep. C. A. Bn. (H.D.) Type "D"	Harbor Defense	Delaware	
263rd Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	South Carolina	
265th Coast Artillery (HD)	Harbor Defense	Florida	
269th Coast Artillery (AA)	GHQ	New York	

THE AIR CORPS

The Air Corps has three basic types of combat airplanes: pursuit, bombardment, and observation. In addition, there are three kinds of basic noncombatant air-



OBSERVATION PLANES ON THE LINE

planes: training, cargo and transport, and experimental. The training planes are of various types including primary, basic, and obsolescent service types. Transport and cargo airplanes are used to carry both troops and supplies. Experimental airplanes are those under development.

At the present time the National Guard is composed of 21 Observation Squadrons, located in various States of the Union. The numerical designations of these units, together with the States to which they belong, are as follows:

AIR CORPS

Unit	Division	State
101st Observation Squadron . . .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Observation Squadron . . .	27th Div.	New York
103rd Observation Squadron . . .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Observation Squadron . . .	29th Div.	Maryland
105th Observation Squadron . . .	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Observation Squadron . . .	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Observation Squadron . . .	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Observation Squadron . . .	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Observation Squadron . . .	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Observation Squadron . . .	35th Div.	Missouri
111th Observation Squadron . . .	36th Div.	Texas
112th Observation Squadron . . .	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Observation Squadron . . .	38th Div.	Indiana
115th Observation Squadron . . .	40th Div.	California
116th Observation Squadron . . .	41st Div.	Washington
118th Observation Squadron . . .	43rd Div.	Connecticut
119th Observation Squadron . . .	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ	Colorado
152nd Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ	Rhode Island
153rd Observation Squadron . . .	GHQ	Mississippi
154th Observation Squadron . . .	45th Div.	Arkansas

Nine additional National Guard Observation Squadrons are in the process of being organized. When the



Portable photo laboratory, Observation Squadron, in operation.

organization of these additional units has been completed, the National Guard will have a total of 30 Observation Squadrons.

OBSERVATION SQUADRONS

Unit	Division	State
121st Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 1st Army	D.C.
122nd Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Louisiana
123rd Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army	Oregon
124th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army	Iowa
125th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Oklahoma
126th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 2nd Army	Wisconsin
127th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 4th Army	Kansas
128th Observation Squadron . . .	Army Troops, 3rd Army	Georgia
129th Observation Squadron . . .	Insular Possession	Alaska

Engineers erecting pontoon bridge.



Engineers in Assault Boats.



THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The Corps of Engineers is the arm that furnishes technical engineering skill to the Army of the United States, in peace and war, and directs much Government engineering work of a nonmilitary or partly military kind. It is also a fighting arm. When a need for reserves of combat troops arises more pressing than the need for their engineering work, units of combat Engineers go into battle against the enemy like Infantry.

Engineer units are largely motorized. All have modern and efficient engineering equipment. A portable air compressor, equipment in each Engineer combat regiment, furnishes compressed air to operate a cross-cut saw, a hammer for breaking stone, and a pile driver.

Our small peacetime Corps of Engineers not only trains for its tasks in war but also furnishes skilled engineering personnel to direct rivers and harbors improvement, flood control, and other public works.

There are 20 Engineer Regiments in the National Guard. The numerical designations, their composition and the States to which each belongs, are as shown in the table given below:

ENGINEERS				
Unit		Division	State	
101st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	26th Div.	Massachusetts	
102nd Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	27th Div.	New York	
103rd Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	28th Div.	Pennsylvania	
104th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	44th Div.	New Jersey	
105th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	30th Div.	North Carolina	
106th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	31st Div.	Miss.-Fla.	
107th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	32nd Div.	Michigan	
108th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	33rd Div.	Illinois	
109th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	34th Div.	South Dakota	
110th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	35th Div.	Missouri	
111th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	36th Div.	Texas	
112th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	37th Div.	Ohio	
113th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	38th Div.	Indiana	
115th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	40th Div.	Utah-California	
116th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	41st Div.	Idaho	
118th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	43rd Div.	Rhode Island	
120th Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	45th Div.	New Mex.-Okla.	
121st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	29th Div.	D.C.	
130th Engineers (Combat)	...	Insular Pos.	Puerto Rico	
151st Engineer Regiment (Combat)	...	GHQ	Alabama	

THE SIGNAL CORPS

The Signal Corps trains the communication men of the Army. The Signal Corps speeds the Army's messages by motorcycle, airplane, homing pigeon, telephone, teletype, telegraph, and radio. It also develops, procures, and supplies signal, meteorological, and photographic equipment for the Army; and it produces photographs

and moving pictures for purposes of training and for historical record.

In war, troops of the Signal Corps handle all signal communication at the headquarters of divisions and larger units and at the general headquarters of the whole Army. The Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery install and operate their own signal communication systems in the forward battle areas.

In the National Guard there are 1 signal battalion, 18 Infantry division signal companies, 2 radio intelligence companies.

SIGNAL COMPANY		
Unit	Division	State
26th Signal Company	26th Div.	Massachusetts
27th Signal Company	27th Div.	New York
28th Signal Company	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
29th Signal Company	29th Div.	Virginia
30th Signal Company	30th Div.	North Carolina
31st Signal Company	31st Div.	Alabama
32nd Signal Company	32nd Div.	Michigan
33rd Signal Company	33rd Div.	Illinois
34th Signal Company	34th Div.	South Dakota
35th Signal Company	35th Div.	Kansas
36th Signal Company	36th Div.	Texas
37th Signal Company	37th Div.	Ohio
38th Signal Company	38th Div.	Indiana
40th Signal Company	40th Div.	California
41st Signal Company	41st Div.	Oregon
43rd Signal Company	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
44th Signal Company	44th Div.	New Jersey
45th Signal Company	45th Div.	Oklahoma

SIGNAL CORPS		
Unit	Division	State
101st Signal Battalion	Army Troops,	
	1st Army	New York
101st Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	Pennsylvania
102nd Radio Intelligence Co.	G.H.Q.	California

THE SERVICES

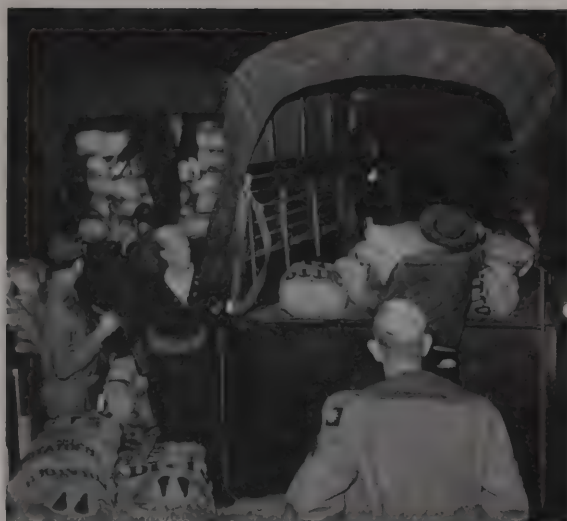
The "services" of the Army help the fighting arms. These branches relieve the fighting arms from the burden of such activities as supply, administration, and hospitalization. The Adjutant General's Department assists the Army's high commanders in issuing their orders and in the management of the Army's daily business in many important ways. The Inspector General's Department is the inspecting service and makes suggestions for the improvement of the Army. All legal mat-

Signal Corps lineman making telephone connection.



Signal Company operating Division Message Center.





Quartermaster Regiment obtaining ration supplies at Division railroad.

ters in which the Army is concerned are attended to by the Judge Advocate General's Department. The Quartermaster Corps obtains and furnishes food, clothing, and equipment of various kinds. The immense supplies of arms and ammunition needed for national defense are obtained and distributed by the Ordnance Department and the Chemical Warfare Service. The Medical Department cares for the Army's sick and wounded and administers its hospitals. The Finance Department pays out and accounts for the funds Congress appropriates to support the Army. The Corps of Chaplains cares for the spiritual and moral needs of the Army. Like the arms, the services each has a chief with headquarters in Washington.

These branches are called "services" because they serve the fighting arms.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant General is charged with the duty of recording, authenticating, and communicating to troops and individuals in the military service of the United States all orders, instructions, and regulations issued by the Secretary of War through the Chief of Staff or otherwise. He arranges and preserves the records of the military establishment in his custody and of all War Department administrative business concerning those records.

He has many other important specific duties, such as recruiting, conducting examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy and issuing their appointments and publishing and distributing War Department Regulations, manuals, and other documents.

The Adjutants General of the States and Territories are State officers, responsible directly to the Governors. Most of them also hold Federal commissions in the

Army of the United States and thus also belong to the Adjutant General's Department, and perform both Federal and State duties. Their State offices, however, are not branches of the Adjutant General's Office in Washington.

In addition to the Adjutants General of the several States and Territories mentioned above, the Headquarters of each of the several National Guard Divisions include both officers and enlisted men who are assigned to the Adjutant General's Section of the Division. This personnel performs the administrative duties obtaining in the National Guard Division to which it belongs.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Inspector General's Department is an instrumentality placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War to assist him in the administration of the War Department and the Army of the United States. This assistance is furnished by means of periodic inspections and special investigations. The department consisted after June 30, 1939, of The Inspector General, with the rank of major general, and 64 commissioned assistants of the grades from major to colonel, all detailed in the department from various arms and services. In the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps, inspectors general are detailed in a similar manner. Twenty-seven warrant officers are on duty with the Inspector General's Department as assistants to corps area and department inspectors general. The department has no regularly assigned enlisted men.

The Inspector General's Office, located in Washington, D. C., operates directly under orders from the Secretary of War.

Each National Guard Division includes in its Headquarters an Inspector's Section to which both officer and enlisted personnel are assigned. The officer assigned to this section is known as the Inspector General of the Division.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Army of the United States has its own system of laws for carrying out military justice. The Army is also affected in many ways by laws that are not purely military. Hence it requires constant expert legal advice on nearly all kinds of law. The Judge Advocate General's Department is the legal advisory service of the Army.

The Judge Advocate General is legal adviser to the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the chiefs of the arms, services, and bureaus of the War Department. He supervises the system of military justice, and in his office the records of all important military trials are reviewed. The Judge Advocate General also attends to the legal side of business, property, and financial operations which come under the Secretary of War, and to legal questions grow-

ing out of the status, relations, and activities of the members of the Army. He is also the custodian of most documents which show titles to lands under War Department control. Each staff judge advocate at the headquarters of a corps area, department, division, or other command, is legal adviser to his commander. His duties correspond generally to those of the Judge Advocate General.

Each National Guard Division has officer and enlisted personnel assigned to the Judge Advocate's Section of Division Headquarters. This officer is usually a lawyer in civil life. He is known as the Judge Advocate of the Division.

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The three fundamental personal needs of a soldier, as of any other person, are food, clothing, and shelter. The Quartermaster Corps obtains, stores, and distributes supplies, and builds and maintains permanent and temporary housing for all the arms and services. It does not, however, supply weapons and ammunition, and certain other special items.

The well varied food that makes up the "ration" of the soldier (the food for one man for one day) is of a high grade. His daily meals are well balanced and prepared, and contain all the vitamins and calories necessary to good health. About 60 per cent of the food used by the Army, mainly staples, is purchased in large lots by Quartermaster depots and distributed to the Army posts from these depots. The other 40 per cent of the food, including fresh meats, eggs, milk, and vegetables, is bought on contracts made locally by the Quartermaster purchasing officers at each Army post. Fresh bread is furnished by the bakeries at each post which also make certain kinds of pastry. Pies and cakes, how-

ever, are usually made by the cooks of the Army in their unit kitchens.

In the National Guard there are 18 Quartermaster Regiments, one in each of the Guard Infantry divisions.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Unit	Division	State
101st Quartermaster Regiment . . .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Quartermaster Regiment . . .	27th Div.	New York
103rd Quartermaster Regiment . . .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	29th Div.	Md.-D.C.-Va.
105th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	30th Div.	S.C.-N.C.-Tenn.-Ga.
106th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	31st Div.	Fla.-Ala.-La.-Miss.
107th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	32nd Div.	Wisconsin
108th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	34th Div.	Iowa-Minn.-S.D.
110th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	36th Div.	Texas
112th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	40th Div.	California
116th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	41st Div.	Wash.-Mont.-Wyo.
118th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	43rd Div.	Conn.-Me.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Quartermaster Regiment . . .	45th Div.	Okla.-Ariz.-Colo.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Finance Department is charged with disbursing and accounting for the funds appropriated by Congress for the Army. It pays the salaries of all War Department personnel, military and civilian, and pays the amounts due for all Army purchases. The Finance Department also has the important duty of auditing the accounts of Army property (arms, equipment, clothing, trucks, animals, etc.) kept by the other arms and services. Whether the Quartermaster Corps buys shoestrings or the Air Corps buys huge bombers, the Finance Department makes the payment, insures that the cost is charged against the right congressional appropriation, and sees that all items bought are correctly recorded in a property account and thus placed in the keeping of an accountable officer.

The Finance Department disbursing officers also pay to members of the National Guard their armory drill pay. The United States property and disbursing officers in each State, who disburse National Guard field training pay, and other funds appropriated by Congress for the National Guard, are not disbursing officers of the Finance Department but are Federal disbursing employees, who are officers of the National Guard, and may hold commissions in the Finance Department of the Army of the United States, although this is not required.

Each of the several National Guard Divisions has its own finance personnel. This personnel is assigned to the Finance Section of Division Headquarters. The officer assigned to this Section is known as the Division Finance Officer and as such is responsible for handling all matters relating to the actual payment of the personnel of the command and in the settlement of other accounts.

Quartermaster issuing rations.





INFANTRYMEN ADVANCING THROUGH SMOKE SCREEN

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department is the service of the Army that maintains its health, treats its sick, and heals its wounded. Through physical examinations the Medical Department selects for admission to the Army of the United States only those who are in good physical condition. It keeps the members of the Army in good physical shape through periodic examinations made for the purpose of discovering all defects early, so that prompt steps can be taken to remedy them and so that the Army's fitness for national defense can always be kept at a high level.

It examines all enrollees, gives them protective inoculations against certain diseases, supervises sanitation to prevent disease, inspects food and water, furnishes necessary medical supplies, and cares for the sick and injured.

There are sufficient Medical units in the National Guard including medical, dental, and veterinary personnel, to efficiently care for the health and comfort of the personnel of all the units of the National Guard under any and all conditions.

MEDICAL BATTALION		
Unit	Division	State
151st Medical Battalion (Corps)	Corps Tr.	Ohio

MEDICAL REGIMENTS		
Unit	Division	State
101st Medical Regiment . . .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Medical Regiment . . .	27th Div.	New York
103rd Medical Regiment . . .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania

Ordnance small arms repair truck.



104th Medical Regiment . . .	29th Div.	Maryland-Va.
105th Medical Regiment . . .	30th Div.	Ga.-N.C.-S.C.
106th Medical Regiment . . .	31st Div.	Ala.-Fla.-La.-Miss.
107th Medical Regiment . . .	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Medical Regiment . . .	33rd Div.	Illinois
110th Medical Regiment . . .	35th Div.	Nebraska
111th Medical Regiment . . .	36th Div.	Texas
112th Medical Regiment . . .	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Medical Regiment . . .	38th Div.	Ind.-Ky.
115th Medical Regiment . . .	40th Div.	Calif.-Utah
116th Medical Regiment . . .	41st Div.	Mont.-Oreg.-Wash.
118th Medical Regiment . . .	43rd Div.	Conn.-R.I.-Vt.
119th Medical Regiment . . .	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Medical Regiment . . .	45th Div.	Oklahoma
134th Medical Regiment . . .	Army Trs.,	
	1st Army	New York
135th Medical Regiment . . .	Army Trs.,	
	2nd Army	Wisconsin
136th Medical Regiment . . .	34th Div.	Iowa

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

In war our Army uses large numbers of weapons of all kinds from pistols to huge guns and tanks, and tremendous amounts of ammunition for all these tools of war. It is the business of the Ordnance Department to design, obtain, and distribute to the arms and services that use them the weapons and ammunition with which war is fought. The work of improving old weapons and developing new ones, which goes on constantly in time of peace as we prepare for the defense of our country, is another important work done by the Ordnance Department. It also takes care of the large stores of fighting materials kept on hand in piece and in war, and helps the other arms and services to take proper care of the weapons in their hands.

The Ordnance Department, with its large force of technical experts, gives the Army the tools it fights with. In all its work, it cooperates closely with the fighting arms to furnish them the best and most powerful tools of war.

The National Guard includes within its organization 18 Ordnance Companies. Thus, it may be seen that the National Guard is complete within itself in that it has sufficient Ordnance personnel within its service units to be self-sustaining upon taking the field and at all other times.



Reveille.



Peeling spuds.

ORDNANCE

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>State</i>
101st Ordnance Company . . .	26th Div.	Massachusetts
102nd Ordnance Company . . .	27th Div.	New York
103rd Ordnance Company . . .	28th Div.	Pennsylvania
104th Ordnance Company . . .	29th Div.	D.C.
105th Ordnance Company . . .	30th Div.	Tennessee
106th Ordnance Company . . .	31st Div.	Alabama
107th Ordnance Company . . .	32nd Div.	Michigan
108th Ordnance Company . . .	33rd Div.	Illinois
109th Ordnance Company . . .	34th Div.	Minnesota
110th Ordnance Company . . .	35th Div.	Kansas
111th Ordnance Company . . .	36th Div.	Texas
112th Ordnance Company . . .	37th Div.	Ohio
113th Ordnance Company . . .	38th Div.	Kentucky
115th Ordnance Company . . .	40th Div.	Utah
116th Ordnance Company . . .	41st Div.	Idaho
118th Ordnance Company . . .	43rd Div.	Rhode Island
119th Ordnance Company . . .	44th Div.	New Jersey
120th Ordnance Company . . .	45th Div.	Oklahoma

THE CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Chemicals, gases, and smokes are a most powerful means of modern warfare. In the World War chemicals were responsible for one casualty in every four among our American troops. Our Army today must have protection for all its arms and services against the chemicals an enemy may use. It must also have chemical weapons and units of its own to use in order to wage war on even terms if an enemy uses chemicals against us. The development and supply of smokes, gases, and incendiary materials, and of weapons from which to fire these chemicals; the training of special gas troops; and the protection of the whole Army against any enemy's chemicals—these are the important tasks of the Chemical Warfare Service.

PREPARING TO ENTRUCK





MOTORIZED INFANTRY ADVANCES THROUGH WOODED AREA

Included in the Headquarters of each of the National Guard Divisions is an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service who is the special chemical adviser to the Division Commander.

THE CORPS OF CHAPLAINS

The Corps of Chaplains is specially charged with the religious and moral welfare of members of all arms and services. In war, each regiment, brigade, and larger unit has its own chaplain.

A chaplain is the adviser and consultant of his commander in all matters of public religious observance, and in matters involving morale, morality, and character building.

At the present time one officer of the Corps of Chaplains is assigned to each National Guard Division.

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1940, by arm and service, was as shown in the following table:

	Officers	W.O.	Enlisted	Total
Major Generals of the Line . . .	20	—	—	20
Brigadier Generals of the Line . . .	58	—	—	58
Adjutant General's Dept.	145	—	—	145
Air Corps	482	—	2,340	2,822
Cavalry	789	18	11,888	12,695
Chaplains	230	—	—	230
Chemical Warfare Service	21	—	—	21
Coast Artillery Corps	1,135	26	24,534	25,695
Corps of Engineers	507	18	9,834	10,359
Field Artillery	3,265	61	46,314	49,640
Finance Dept.	51	—	—	51
Infantry	5,330	76	106,831	112,237
J.A.G. Dept.	91	—	—	91
Med. Dept.	1,572	15	14,799	16,386
Ord. Dept.	88	—	670	758
Q.M. Dept.	625	—	5,449	6,074
Signal Corps	152	—	2,883	3,035
State Detachment	—	—	1,295	1,295
Total	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Inactive National Guard	752	—	19,745	20,497

By virtue of the authority conferred upon him by Public Resolution, No. 96, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, and the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 166), the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, ordered into the active military service of the United States, effective September 16, 1940, the first units of the National Guard of the United States to serve in the active military service of the United States for a period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner relieved.

National Guard Divisions thus ordered or to be ordered into the active military service of the United States are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 16, 1940

30th Division (North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia), Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

41st Division (Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho), Fort Lewis, Washington.

44th Division (New York and New Jersey), Fort Dix, New Jersey.

45th Division (Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado), Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

OCTOBER 15, 1940

27th Division (New York), Fort McClellan, Alabama.

32nd Division (Michigan, Wisconsin), Livingston, Louisiana.

37th Division (Ohio), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

NOVEMBER 25, 1940

31st Division (Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana), Camp Blanding, Florida.

36th Division (Texas), Camp Bowie, Texas.

JANUARY 3-MARCH 3, 1941

26th Division (Massachusetts), Camp Edwards, Massachusetts.

28th Division (Pennsylvania), Indiantown Gap, Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.

29th Division (Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and District of Columbia), Fort Meade, Maryland.

33rd Division (Illinois), Camp Forrest, Tennessee.

34th Division (North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa), Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

35th Division (Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

38th Division (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia), Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

40th Division (California, Utah), Camp San Luis Obispo, California.

43rd Division (Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island), Camp Blanding, Florida.

This does not include the many other National Guard units already ordered or to be ordered into active military service of the United States and which are not a part of the numbered divisions shown above.

The training of the National Guard units thus ordered into active military service of the United States will be carried out in training centers scattered throughout the United States.

THE REGULAR ARMY

The Regular Army is the professional component of the Army of the United States. The principal duties of the Regular Army are to garrison our outlying posts, a responsibility which requires a permanent establishment; to provide the permanent overhead for the whole of the Army of the United States; to maintain a military educational system for its own personnel and for the personnel of other components of our defense forces; to furnish instructors for the National Guard and the Organized Reserves; to conduct civilian training activities, such as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and to be at all times available for immediate employment in the field.

The regiments of the Regular Army have numbers between 1 and 100. Regular Army divisions have numbers between 1 and 25. There are, in time of peace, many blank numbers which would be given to regiments and divisions if a war caused the Army to be enlarged.

THE ORGANIZED RESERVES

The Organized Reserves form one of the major components of the Army of the United States. They consist of units allocated locally for wartime mobilization, which in a national emergency will be filled with personnel of the Army of the United States from various sources. In time of peace, personnel of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps are given assignments to units of the Organized Reserves.

The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of citizens of the United States who receive military training through military correspondence courses, periodic attendance at meetings conducted for their instruction, and occasional periods of active duty at military camps or maneuvers, and who are prepared through such training to take up their military duties in the Army of the United States in the event of a national emergency. The Officers' Reserve Corps is the largest body of potential wartime officers in the military forces of the country. In time of peace, its members hold commissions in the various arms and services of the Army of the United States as Reserve Officers.

SUMMARY

The three components of the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves—form, in time of peace, an efficient framework capable of rapid expansion if a new war should come. On June 30, 1940, the active members of the three components were as follows:

	<i>Commissioned Officers</i>	<i>Warrant Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Regular Army	13,831	763	249,411	264,035
National Guard	14,561	214	226,837	241,612
Organized Reserves . .	116,636	—	3,233	119,869
Total				625,516

All three components have an essential part in our system of national defense, and all three are thoroughly representative of our country and its traditions of liberty and democracy.

55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION



FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1941

HEADQUARTERS 55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Office of the Commanding General
FORT JACKSON, S. C.

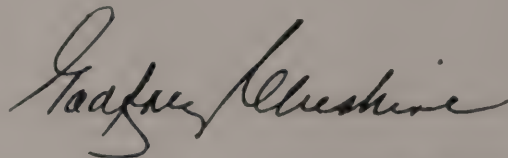
Soldiers of the 55th Field Artillery Brigade:

You follow the pathway laid out for you by your forefathers who founded and developed this nation. Peace-loving men, in time of public need and national danger, you have laid aside your private lives and entered the military service of your country.

This change in your lives has not been without difficulties. You have endured discomforts and hardships. You have belly-ached as has always been the privilege of good soldiers since the beginning of time. But always you have done a good job, freely and cheerfully.

Your service has brought you into the world-wide fraternity of soldiers. You have been too busy to appreciate this fraternity but the passing years will bring its value to you. As time passes, the small irritations and pleasures will be forgotten and you will cherish the memories of friendships formed, difficulties overcome and hardships endured.

Your Division and Brigade has written a glorious page in the history of this country. Your conduct, your work, your spirit and your enthusiasm guarantee that the page that you are writing will add to our best traditions.



Brigadier General,
Commanding.



GODFREY CHESHIRE
Brigadier General

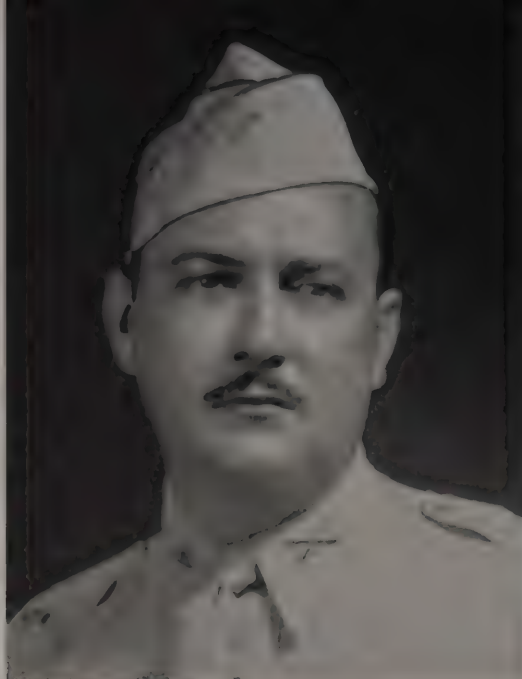
Commanding 55th Field Artillery Brigade

Brigadier General Cheshire was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, January 21, 1893. Attended Sewanee Military Academy, Tennessee, 1908-1910; University of the South, Tennessee, 1910-1913; Anti-Aircraft Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, 1917-1918. Was appointed Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of North Carolina, January 7, 1916; First Lieutenant, August 1, 1916, to March 25, 1919; American Expeditionary Forces,

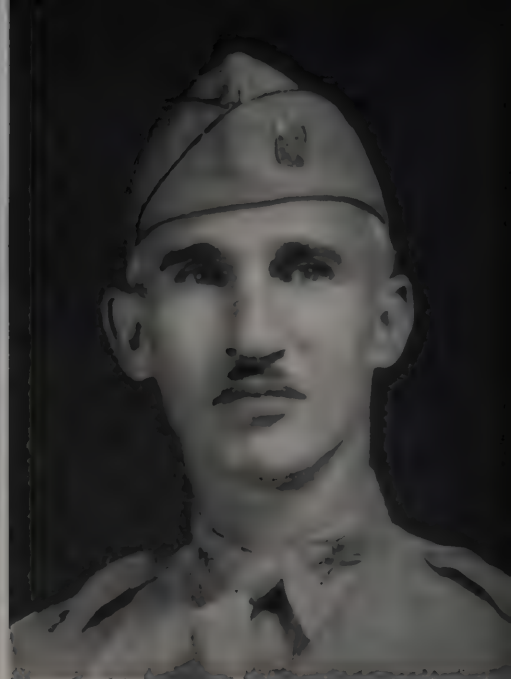
1918-1919. Was Captain, Field Artillery, September 26, 1921, 113th Field Artillery, North Carolina National Guard; Major, Field Artillery, June 9, 1923; Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, March 4, 1924; Colonel, Field Artillery, December 2, 1932, Commanding Officer, 113th Field Artillery; Brigadier General, 55th Field Artillery Brigade, May 10, 1941, which commission he now holds.



WILLIAM G. TALIAFERRO
Lieutenant Colonel
Executive Officer



JAMES F. GLASS
Major
Adjutant

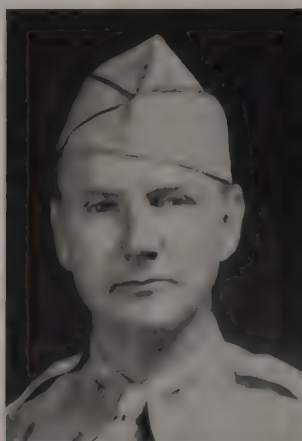


FREDERICK C. SHEPARD
Major
Plans and Training Officer

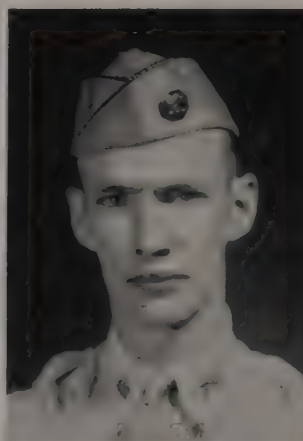
BRIGADE STAFF



HARRY C. A. HOEGEMANN
Captain
Aide



DUPONT G. KINNEY
Captain
Communications Officer and Commanding
Officer, Headquarters Battery



WILLIAM H. SAUSSY
Captain
Intelligence Officer

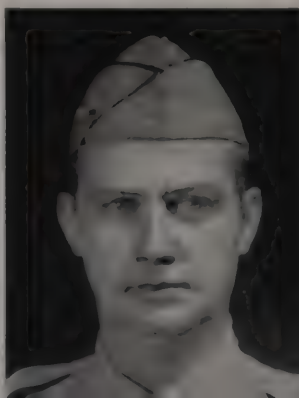


FRANK W. WHELESS
Captain
Assistant Plans and Training
Officer

WAYNARD W. HICKOX
First Lieutenant
Assistant Intelligence Officer

JOHN A. PURVIS
First Lieutenant
Supply Officer

JAMES B. EURE
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Communications Officer



Insignia

55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE



BLAZONRY

Badge: Approved June 5, 1929. On an octagon gules the crest for the National Guard of the State of Georgia proper.



The 55th Brigade **IN ACTION**





President Roosevelt inspects the 55th Field Artillery Brigade on his tour of Fort Jackson, April, 1941. Seen with the President in his car are South Carolina's Governor Maybank, General Shedd, commanding officer of the First Army Corps, and General Russell, commanding officer of Fort Jackson and 30th Division. Standing beside the car is Lieutenant Colonel Willis, commanding officer of the 113th Field Artillery. To the right is the 55th Field Artillery Brigade staff, reading from left to right: Colonel Sheftall Coleman, acting commander of the Brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, Lieutenant Colonel Talliaferro, Major Glass, Captain Saussy, Captain Best and First Lieutenant Purvis.

HISTORY OF THE 55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

The 55th Field Artillery Brigade, organized in the summer of 1917 for participation in the World War, was originally composed of troops from the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, later including troops from the State of Georgia.

Its organization was first assembled at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina. The Brigade was made up of the 113th Field Artillery (generally known as the First North Carolina Field Artillery Regiment), commanded by Colonel Albert L. Cox; the 114th Field Artillery (generally known as the First Tennessee Field Artillery), commanded by Colonel Luke Lea; and the 115th Field Artillery (generally known as the First Tennessee Infantry), commanded by Colonel Harry S. Berry.

After extensive training under command of Brigadier General George G. Gatley, the Brigade, which had been

attached to the 30th Division, landed in England in June, 1918, crossing the channel to Havre, France, on June 12 and 13. In July, General Gatley was succeeded by Brigadier General James A. Shipton, who was in turn succeeded by Brigadier General Albert S. Fleming in October, 1918. On October 8, 1918, Brigadier General John W. Kilbreth, Jr., was placed in command.

The Brigade, continually on the firing line from August 27, 1918, until the Armistice, excepting for 11 days when it was marching from sector to sector, supported in various engagements the 89th Division, Fourth Corps, the Second French Army, the 37th Division, the 32nd Division, the 79th Division and the 33rd Division. It took part in the Toul Sector, August 25-September 11, 1918, as well as other engagements. It went through the St. Mihiel drive, marched across the weary kil-

meters to the Argonne, taking an auspicious part in this, the greatest of all great battles of the world. The Brigade was praised by General Pershing, General Lewis and others, and has the distinction of having served in all of the American Armies, First, Second, and Third.

On the return to the United States the Brigade was reorganized. The 116th Field Artillery, the 118th Field Artillery and the 61st Field Artillery were consolidated into the 118th Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel Robert J. Travis; and the Regiment was added to the reorganized Brigade. Colonel Travis succeeded General Kilbreth as Brigadier General in command.

General Travis had attended numerous military schools and was graduated from the Command and General Staff School, National Guard Officers' Course, in 1924, and from the Command Course, Army War College, in 1926. He was the only National Guard officer ever permitted to take this course.

It was General Travis who offered the original resolution in Louisville, Kentucky, and conducted the fight in Congress that led to the creation of the National Guard of the United States as a component of the Army of

the United States. In 1932 he was president of the National Guard Association, and had the honor of dedicating the National Guard Memorial in France. He holds the Commander's Cross of Poland.

Brigadier General Godfrey Cheshire, of Raleigh, North Carolina, succeeded General Travis in command of the Brigade in January, 1941, due to General Travis having reached the retirement age of 64.

THE 55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Here's to their memory—here's to their good luck
On from the General down to the Buck.
On from Sevier to the last hills of France,
Holding their drive through the final advance;
St. Mihiel knew them—and when they were done
On to the Argonne with cassion and gun.
Taking each highway that led to the Hun!
Slogging along through the mud and flame,
On to the finish still playing the game.
Playing the game as the game should be played,
Here's to the 55th F. A. Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Dugar, Charles H.; Ellis, Ted E.; Rockwell, John T.; First Sergeant King, Fred A.; Technical Sergeant Hoynes, Ward M.; Staff Sergeant Baker, William A.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Davis, Homer E.; Hoynes, James W.; Stanford, Lycurgus L.; Sergeants Bailey, John A.; Byers, Dougan W.; Fountain, Andrew A.

Third Row: Sergeants Hastings, Milton; Martin, Joseph G.; Powers, Wright C.; Pritchard, Charles R.; Corporals Fares, Howard H.; King, Edward P.

Fourth Row: Corporals Knight, Joseph B.; McManus, Myles M.; McTeer, Webb H.; Walsh, Thomas J.; Wickham, Thomas C.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Bishop, James D.; Brinson, Frank N.; Connelly, James J.; Deal, James D.; Eason, Ridge B.; Eason, William F.

Second Row: Privates First Class Ellis, John D.; Freeman, John H.; Fulton, Jasper E.; Garrick, Amedee T.; Gibson, Joseph G.; Hill, Hugh L.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hull, Richard M.; Hurst, Grady; Inglesby, Joseph E.; Land, John D.; Mayo, Joseph P.; Pevey, Robert B.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Porter, William F.; Stripling, Mack D.; Tison, Lawton M.; Williams, Gordon B.; Wright, William A.; Private Alderman, Benjamin F.

Fifth Row: Privates Bennett, William E.; Blunt, Christopher A.; Center, Frederick L.; Cloud, John W.; Daughtry, Fred W.; Freeman, Leaman E.

Sixth Row: Privates Garner, Leonard G.; Hadsock, Luther; Hanson, Benjamin L.; Harrelson, Hants C.; Helme, Harley H.; Henry, Roy A.

Seventh Row: Privates Jackson, John R., Jr.; Kicklighter, Spreuff J.; Knight, Hershel E.; Loehner, Bruno G.; Mathis, Earnest J.; Mayo, George W.

Eighth Row: Privates Mosley, Clayton D.; Mosley, James O.; Mulligan, Joseph A.; Patterson, William J.; Paulsen, Harold; Quattlebaum, John E.

Ninth Row: Privates Quattlebaum, Manning L.; Reddick, Milton R.; Strong, Joseph C.; Tillman, Paul E.; Tomlinson, Earl U.; Waters, Marion B.

Tenth Row: Privates Waters, Thomas A.; Watson, Cody U.; Wetherington, Thomas L.; Yeomans, George W.; Youmans, Benjamin E.



115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

30TH INFANTRY DIVISION

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1941

HEADQUARTERS, 115TH FIELD ARTILLERY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
FORT JACKSON, S. C.

August 22nd, 1941

TO: The Officers and Enlisted Men of the 115th Field Artillery.

It affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity to say a word of thanks to those officers and men who came with the Regiment from its home stations, and to those who have joined us since our induction into service.

We have worked hard since our arrival and shall continue to work hard, in the remaining months of our tour of duty, to reach the degree of efficiency that will place us second to none in any army in the world.

I have always been impressed by the willingness of the officers and men of this regiment to withstand the hardships and responsibilities that have come their way. The ability, initiative, and interest displayed in the subjects being taught to them have been deciding factors in placing our Regiment in the high esteem of the Division Commander.

This unit has a long and glorious combat history, which dates back to the Battle of Point Pleasant in August, 1774. It is impossible to forecast the possibilities of adding to our battle record in the future; but I do know that the men of this Regiment will be ever ready and willing to do their part for the safety and defense of our country.

Ray C. Reeves
RAY C. REEVES,
Colonel, 115th Field Artillery,
Commanding.



RAY CARLETON REEVES

Colonel

Commanding 115th Field Artillery

Born at Joliet, Illinois, on September 10, 1889. Attended high school at Memphis, Tennessee. Took special course A. E. F. University, Beaune, Cote D'Or, France.

Company L, Second Tennessee Infantry as enlisted man from March 4, 1905, to April 1, 1906. Company L, First Tennessee Infantry, as enlisted man from April 1, 1906, to July 12, 1911. Second Lieutenant, Company L, First Tennessee Infantry, from July 13, 1911, to April 1, 1914. Battalion Sergeant Major, First Separate Battalion, Tennessee National Guard, from May 10, 1915, to July 22, 1916. Captain, First Tennessee Infantry, from July 22, 1916, to

August 5, 1917. Captain, 115th Field Artillery, from August 5, 1917, to January 4, 1919. Lieutenant Colonel, 115th Field Artillery, from May 6, 1924, to February 27, 1941. Colonel, 115th Field Artillery, from February 28, 1941, to date. Assumed command of the Regiment on November 14, 1940.

Total enlisted service, seven years. Total commissioned service, 24 years. Total number of years in the service as enlisted man and officer, 31 years.

Battles participated in: Saint Mihiel, Troyon Sector, Meuse Argonne.

Decorations: Victory Medal, Mexican Border Service Medal.

REGIMENTAL STAFF



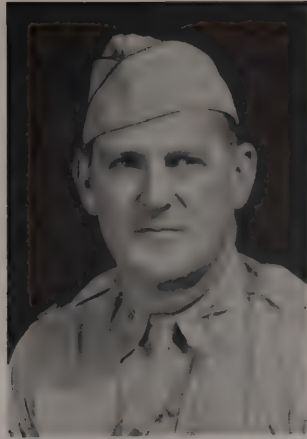
KENNETH G. JACKSON
Major
Executive Officer

JOHN D. PARISH
Major
S-1

JOSEPH B. BOGLE
Major
S-3



115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

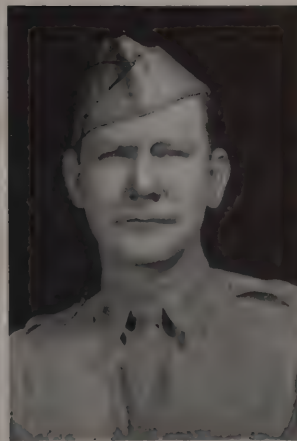


GERALD D. ALBRECHT
Captain
S-2

ANTHONY L. TAMBINI
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-3



JOHN H. JUSTUS
First Lieutenant
Chaplain





WILLIAM L. TERRY

Colonel

Relieved as Regimental Commander November 13, 1940.

Born, October 8, 1879, at Memphis, Tennessee. Attended Memphis Law School, Memphis, Tennessee; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, December, 1917; Command and Staff School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, January, 1918.

Second Lieutenant, First Tennessee Infantry, December 31, 1905. First Lieutenant, First Tennessee Infantry, December 31, 1906. Captain, First Tennessee Infantry, December 31, 1907. Major, First Tennessee Infantry, June 23, 1909. Called to Federal service on Mexican Border, May 27, 1916, as Major, First Separate Battalion Infantry, National Guard of Tennessee. Lieutenant Colonel, First Tennessee Infantry, July 22, 1916, Mexican Border Service, to April

11, 1917. Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, April 12, 1917. Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, September 30, 1917.

April 18, 1918, ordered to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, and detailed to organize the Casual of the 27th Division into a regiment. June 15, 1918, assigned Lieutenant Colonel, 53rd Pioneer Infantry; sent overseas and attached to First Corps as Emergency Regiment.

Discharged from Federal service, April 29, 1919.

Colonel, Field Artillery, April 2, 1924. Reorganized 115th Field Artillery. September 16, 1940, inducted into Federal service.

Relieved of active duty November 13, 1940, account of physical disability.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

The history of the 115th Field Artillery, Tennessee National Guard, now training as a component of the United States Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, is primarily the history of the famous "First Tennessee."

Few fighting units in American military history are honored with a record as brilliant and lengthy as that so proudly recalled by men of the First Tennessee. It earned a place in the young sisterhood of States when she was yet but a county of North Carolina.

In 1774, Captain Evan Shelby, the father of Isaac Shelby, organized a company of more than 50 men in that section of the country now included in the counties of Sullivan and Carter, of what is now Tennessee, and marched on August 17, 1774, to join the Regiment of Colonel Christian under the command of General Andrew Lewis.

They participated in the Battle of Point Pleasant (Kenewa) and after the fall of Colonel Christian, Captain Evan Shelby took command of the Regiment, while his son, Isaac Shelby, commanded his father's old company. Thus did the Volunteer State commence its novitiate in arms.

KING'S MOUNTAIN

In 1780, the Regiment, under Colonel John Sevier, participated in the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7. After the battle, the Regiment joined General Marion and fought through to the close of the Revolutionary War taking part in the Battle of Ferguson's Swamp.

John Sevier was more than a warrior. He set the precedent that has been followed by many other distinguished Tennesseans who were equally talented on the battlefield or in public life. Records show that Sevier took part in 65 major battles—in each of which he exhibited courage, brilliance and sound decision. To his military accomplishments came the further honor of being the first governor of Tennessee, serving from March 30, 1796, to September 19, 1797, and again from September 23, 1803, to October 2, 1807.

From the close of the Revolutionary War until 1787 the Regiment under Colonel Sevier was continuously engaged in expeditions against the Indians. When North Carolina ceded Tennessee to the Federal Government, and the Honorable William Blount was appointed governor, the Regiment was reorganized with James Robertson as Colonel. His commission was dated December 17, 1790. After coming into statehood in 1796, Tennessee's military records have been officially her own.

TENNESSEE MILITIA REORGANIZED

In 1803, by Act of the Tennessee Legislature, the Militia of Tennessee was reorganized and the Militia of Washington County became known as the First Tennessee Regiment.

In 1812, the First Tennessee, under command of Colonel William Hall, was sworn into Federal service on December 10, on orders of General Andrew Jackson, and took part in the expedition to Natchez.

In 1813, the First Tennessee Infantry was called into service by Brigade Order issued by General Isaac

Roberts, and was mobilized at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and mustered in Federal Service on September 26, taking part in the following battles: Talladego, Enotochopoo, Tohopekaia, and the Battle of New Orleans. The Regiment was mustered out of Federal service on May 13, 1815.

In 1818, the First Tennessee Infantry reported at Fayetteville, Tennessee, under command of Colonel R. H. Dyer, and took part in numerous engagements of the Seminole War.

In 1836, the First Tennessee participated in the Second Seminole War and the Cherokee War, under command of Colonel A. M. Bradford. In June, the same year, the Regiment assembled at Fayetteville, and on October 13, a battle was fought on the Withlacoochee, and another on November 13, near the same place. There were also the battles in the Wahoo Swamp, November 18 and 21.

AT MONTEREY

The First Tennessee was again called into service on June 3, 1846, under command of Colonel William B. Campbell. The Regiment took part in the Battle of Monterey, planting the first flag in that city, and earned the name: The Bloody First. Colonel Campbell and the Regiment were cited for Distinguished Conduct Under Fire. The Regiment also participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo.

On May 7, 1861, the First Tennessee Infantry, under command of Colonel Turney, was mustered into the service of the Confederate States and took part with the Army of Virginia, in the following battles:

Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Frazier's Farm, Culpepper Courthouse, Second Bull Run, Centerville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Water, Bristoe Station, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many other engagements.

After the Civil War, the First Tennessee was reorganized on order of Governor Brownlow, and became known as the First Regiment of Tennessee Guards. The date was June 7, 1867. Joseph A. Cooper was commissioned Colonel and took command.

GUARDS REORGANIZED

By Act of the Legislature in 1887, the Tennessee State Guards were reorganized, and the First Regiment became officially known as the First Regiment of Infantry, Tennessee National Guard. The organization had continued existence, attending drills and musters, and was called into State service during the Coal Creek trouble in 1892, where it served six months.

In 1898, the First Tennessee was called into service leaving Nashville on June 16, under command of Colonel W. C. Smith, for service in the Philippine Islands, leaving there in time to take part in the battle of February 4, 1899. The Regiment saw distinguished service in the Philippines and was the last regiment to return to the United States. It was cited by President William McKinley, having participated in the following battles:

Santa Mesa, Paco, Block House No. 14, Ilvile, Molo, Jaro, Mandurraio, Oton, Nagloean and El Parde.

In 1907, the regiment was called into service during the night rider trouble at Reelfoot Lake, serving under Colonel Tatum for the emergency period of that civil disturbance.

THE MEXICAN BORDER

In 1916, the First Tennessee Infantry was called into service during the Mexican border trouble. The Regiment mobilized June 26, and was mustered into Federal service in July, entraining for Mexican border duty at Eagle Pass, Texas. The Regiment returned and was preparing for muster out of Federal service when the World War call was received.

Colonel Harry S. Berry commanded the Regiment on the border and during the World War.

The call of the First Tennessee into service for the World War was received on April 7, 1917. On September 8, of that year, the First Tennessee Infantry was converted into a regiment of Field Artillery (155 Howitzer) and officially designated by the War Department as the 115th Field Artillery. Its First Tennessee name officially gone but forever remembered, the 115th Field Artillery served throughout the World War, participating in the following engagements in France: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Troyon Sector.

WORLD WAR I

War came really to Camp Sevier when the Advanced School Detachment of the 30th Division, comprising 147 officers and 230 enlisted men, departed for France. This unit left camp on April 30 and sailed for France aboard the S. S. George Washington on May 8. The purpose in sending the detachment was to train officers and men to act as instructors in the latest thought and methods of warfare as it was developing on the Western Front. The detachment landed in France on May 18 at Brest.

Two incidents enlivened the voyage. The first was the sudden popping up of a German submarine between the George Washington and a second ship of the convoy. The sub, confined between the two ships, was unable to discharge her torpedoes in fear of damaging herself, while the ships, in turn, could not fire on the submarine in fear of hitting each other.

The second was humorous, although it set a precedent. For at least one soldier sent at least one letter home to his girl, said epistle untouched by the censors. The letter gave a full description of his arrival in France, and of the welcome accorded by the French. It was written 24 hours before the George Washington's arrival at Brest, so censors saw no harm in it.

The soldier, however, may have felt some disappointment, for the only reception committee was a French transportation officer, who saw the American safely aboard a railroad train.

THE REGIMENT SAILS FOR FRANCE

On May 19, 1918, the Regiment entrained for Camp Mills, L. I., and sailed for France on June 4 on H. M. S.

Mauretania, arriving June 11 at Liverpool, England. Two days were spent at a rest camp at Romsey, England, and on June 13, the command crossed the English Channel and landed at Le Havre, France, entraining there for Guer, where it arrived June 16.

At Camp de Coetquidan, a few kilometers from the town of Guer, in the Department of Morbihan, a part of the old kingdom of Brittany, the regiment trained from June 16 to August 25, 1918, when, its training finished and the Regiment equipped for field service, it entrained for the front and went directly into the firing line and soon into the first great American drive of the war.

ARRIVAL AT THE FRONT

The first train of the eight which transported the Regiment arrived at Toul on August 27. Not even the commanding officer knew the destination until the train pulled into the city and Captain W. J. Apperson and Lieutenants Hartley and Milliken boarded the train and informed him that the Regiment would detrain.

The units as they arrived were immediately marched out of the city of Toul and screened from enemy aerial observation under the mighty trees which lined the road. Here the day was spent in rest. At dusk the batteries marched 14 kilometers to the Forêt de la Reine, near Etang Rome, where a regimental echelon was established near the 113th and 114th Artilleries and the 105th Ammunition Train. Regimental Headquarters was established in a covered wagon, for the Ammunition Train had the only shelter in the forest—an old, tumble-down shack.

The remaining units of the Regiment arrived at Toul on the 28th, and on the night of the 29th made the march to the echelon. On August 27, Battery E was put into line north of Noviant, relieving the 82nd Division. Battery F took over the following night, thus putting the Third Battalion first into line. To Battery E went the distinction of firing the first shot of the war from the Regiment. The commanding officer of the Third Battalion established a post of command at Manonville.

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

Regimental Headquarters was moved to Bernécourt on September 10, and on the night of September 11, at 1 a.m., the corps and army artillery began the action that was to wipe out the salient in 24 hours and to establish the First American Army in the respect of the world. The Divisional schedule was carried through without a hitch. The brigade from its arrival at the front until its part in this drive was attached to the 89th Division.

The batteries of the Regiment continued firing until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th, when orders were received from the brigade to cease firing and move forward by battalions to positions to be selected in the vicinity of Thiaucourt. The Second Battalion was ordered to move that afternoon, the First the following morning

and the Third during the same day, the 13th. The Third was to make the last move because it was held in position to deliver fire in case of counter attack.

The night of the 12th the Regimental Commander, accompanied only by Captain W. J. Apperson, Operations Officer; Lieutenant Samuel G. Anspach, Intelligence Officer; Lieutenant Jean Lamothe of the French Army, Liaison Officer, and Corporal Gomez and Privates Weinrich and Thuett, rode ahead of the Regiment, crossed No-Man's Land and arrived in Thiaucourt at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 13th.

By 3 o'clock that afternoon the Second Battalion was in position just to the east of Boullionville, where the Regimental P. C. had been established, and by the following afternoon the First Battalion had also arrived and occupied positions. These batteries did some firing, necessarily limited because of ammunition supply, as the horses were so worn out and so many of them had become unserviceable that transportation difficulties had already become acute. The only ammunition fired was such as the batteries had been able to bring along with them.

Late the next afternoon the Third Battalion, which had become lost on the road and had gone many kilometers out of the way, arrived, but before the horses were unhitched orders were received for the entire brigade to retire out of the salient. The movement was to begin at dark and the town of Essey had to be cleared by all units before midnight. The brigade had been in support of the 89th Division, which had the sector from Flirey to Limey, approximately. The artillery of this division had arrived from its training area in South France, and the 55th Field Artillery Brigade was designated to move immediately to the Argonne Forest for participation in the Meuse-Argonne drive.

All units of the brigade were subjected to fire as they passed through Essey that night and German planes hovered over and dropped bombs, but the 115th Artillery cleared the town in good order without loss of a single man or horse, although shells fell in great profusion and a water can was knocked off the caisson of one of the guns in Battery D. The Regiment had gone through its first offensive operation without a battle casualty.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Personal reconnaissance was made of battery positions and work of preparing them was started. Batteries E and F, Third Battalion, were stationed in the open, in advance of the infantry line of resistance just north of the Bois Sud d'Avocourt, and a little more than a kilometer from that village, which was the Allied front lines. The First Battalion was to the right in the same woods, and the Second Battalion was further to the right in the Bois d'Esnes, a portion of the great Forêt de Hesle.

The Regiment was in support of the 37th Division, and the sector of this Division was midway between the Meuse River and the western edge of the Argonne Forest.

On the night of the 25th all dispositions had been made, ammunition received, telephone lines established and all was in readiness for the battle. Lieutenant McMurray, Regimental Telephone Officer, who had been gassed guiding a truck train of ammunition to the forward regimental ammunition dump, was sent to the hospital. He had been gassed three nights previously, but had declined to submit to treatment in the rear until he finished telephone installation.

The battle began on the night of September 25, the batteries of the regiment beginning their fire at 2:30 a.m., on the morning of September 26, the infantry going over the top at 5:30 a.m., the same morning. That afternoon the Regiment was called to fire on the town of Montfaucon, which was making a serious resistance.

The next morning the Regiment suffered its first battle casualties, when Privates Isham and Alonzo Smith, cousins, of Battery F, were killed by a German 77-shell which struck a wagon under which they were sleeping. First Sergeant James C. Guthrie was severely wounded, and died later.

Only sufficient horses could be mustered to move three batteries and a few caissons of ammunition. It was decided to take one battery from each battalion. Battery F was selected from the Third, because of its position on the right on the road just south of Avocourt, the advance being through that town; Battery B, from the First because its four guns were all in operation, while two of Battery A's had gone out of commission in the firing. In the Second Battalion, Battery D was selected as a compliment to Captain Hugh B. Hooper, who had commanded the battalion through the preparation for and initiation of the Argonne offensive. The remaining batteries turned over their horses to these three, which were organized into a battalion under the senior major. Battery F was to move forward the afternoon of the 27th to a position near Montfaucon, with Batteries B and D following the next day.

These movements were made, Regimental Headquarters being advanced to a position in the Bois de Montfaucon, near the cross roads, south to Montfaucon. The three batteries were put in position in the northern edge of the forest and did some heavy and very effective firing there. A German artillery regiment advancing south on the road north of Cierges was reported by an observation balloon, and Battery B was directed to fire upon it. After half an hour of zone fire on the road, all of which was done from the map, the balloon advised that the German column had been practically destroyed.

An observation station was established in a ruined building in Montfaucon, which is the highest point in all the Argonne Country, and Lieutenant Anspach was put in charge of it. Forward battery positions to west of Montfaucon, near Ivoir, were prepared by details under Lieutenant Roxbury, and telephone wires were strung to them in readiness for occupancy. They were camouflaged with material found in an abandoned German engineer dump.

The battle, which had gone so well at the outset, now settled down to most cruel and grueling hard work. The 37th Division was relieved by the 32nd, Michigan and Wisconsin National Guard, and the three batteries were constantly being called upon for fire. With the aid of observation they did some very effective work and helped materially in the capture by the American Armies of Cierges, Gesnes, Cunel and Romagne. All of these towns the Americans met with most stubborn resistance.

In addition to firing on these towns and important crossroads and dumps, the Regiment did some very effective counter battery work. Captain Walter Chandler, of Memphis, was in charge of this work for the Brigade, and Lieutenant Tom Calvert, also of Memphis, did similar duty for the Regiment.

Colonel Berry rejoined the Regiment on September 30 and immediately assumed command. He moved the batteries forward to positions near Ivoir and had charge of the plans and firing of the second offensive, which started on the morning of October 4. He showed a personal courage that was second to none, making reconnaissances in localities of the utmost danger and entirely disregarding his own welfare. On several occasions he narrowly escaped death from enemy shells which burst near him. In these positions the batteries were subjected to more enemy fire than in any other that they occupied in either the St. Mihiel or the Argonne and suffered more battle casualties. One man was killed, four men and one officer wounded and about 25 men gassed. Captain Innis Brown, while engaged in observation at the forward station near Cierges, was wounded by a shell fragment. Private Arlie H. Ogle, Battery D, was killed by a shell while repairing a telephone line.

On October 4 the second phase of the Argonne started. The enemy's resistance had stiffened, fresh divisions had been thrown into the battle by them and the advance of the Americans had been slowed down. Especial difficulty was being encountered in the front held by the 32nd Division, which the 55th Field Artillery Brigade was supporting as divisional artillery.

On the morning of October 4, between 5:25 and 11:10 o'clock, the Regiment, under command of Colonel Berry, fired a total of 1,551 rounds in support of the general advance of the American Army. This was one of the most important works done by the Regiment in all its experience, and materially aided in the successful outcome of this phase of the Argonne offensive.

By October 7 the advance had progressed so well that the guns of the 115th were practically out of range and the unit was ordered to what was considered a quiet sector southwest of Verdun for rest and to be re-equipped with horses, men and material.

The second day of the fighting, September 27, while the Regimental Command Post was still at Verrieres Farm, the observation balloons had moved nearby. From the entrance of the dugout used by Regimental Headquarters six balloons could be seen. Shortly after noon a German plane shot down two in quick succession, one of them almost directly over the Regimental P. C. Two of the officers landed safely by parachute, while a third was killed.

One of the survivors turned out to be Lieutenant Herbert B. Hudnut, who had joined the regiment at Sevier, and had transferred to the air service after arriving in France.

IN THE WOEVRE SECTOR

The three regiments of the Brigade were without sufficient horses to make the movement to Troyon Sector, and the trucks of the 105th Ammunition Train had to assist. On October 7, the forward batteries were withdrawn to the vicinity of Avocourt, where the regimental echelon had been maintained since the breaking of the lines, and on the following day General Fleming relinquished command of the brigade and Colonel Berry assumed charge until arrival of General Kilbreth.

Assisted by the ammunition train trucks, the Regiment moved into its new positions near St. Remy, to the north-east of Troyon, which is on the Verdun-Toui Road, about half way between Verdun and St. Mihiel. The Regimental Command Post was at a German engineering dump in the dense Boise de St. Remy, on the Grande Tranchee.

This sector may have been a quiet one before the 115th Field Artillery arrived, but after its advent it developed into an active one.

In this sector the Regiment fired more rounds of ammunition than it did altogether in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. In these two great battles the American forces had been on the offensive. Here in the Troyon, or Woivre sector, it was position warfare, a class of fighting that required the highest degree of technical training.

The Regiment remained in the Woivre Sector until Armistice, November 11, 1918. After the peace was made, the Regiment marched into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation.

It eventually sailed for home from St. Nazaire, France, on March 13, 1919.

Reaching the United States on March 27, 1919, the Regiment was mustered out of Federal service at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, April 15, 1919. On April 24, 1924, the 115th Field Artillery was reorganized with Colonel William L. Terry, of Memphis, in command and has been in continuous service since that date.

On January 22, 1937, the Regiment was called into service on Mississippi River flood duty and remained in service until March 15, 1937.

The Regiment was inducted into Federal service on September 16, 1940, with Colonel William L. Terry in command. Colonel Ray C. Reeves assumed command of the Regiment on November 14, 1940. The staff is now composed of Major Kenneth G. Jackson, Executive Officer; Major Joseph B. Bogle, S-3; Major John D. Parish, Adjutant and S-1; Captain Gerald D. Albrecht, S-2; First Lieutenant Anthony L. Tambini, Assistant S-3, and First Lieutenant John H. Justus, Chaplain.

It is stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, taking intensive training in preparation for any emergency which may face the nation.

THE 115TH

FIELD ARTILLERY

★ IN ACTION





Covered with dust, 115th Field Artillerymen fire the .50 caliber machine gun.



Above: Officers and men watch their outfit pull into a new position.



Camouflaged 75-mm. gun.



Left: 75-mm. gun is fired.



Battery Executive commands "fire!"





Pulling into a new position.



37-mm. anti-tank gun ready for action.



OPENING FIRE FROM A CAMOUFLAGED POSITION



Left: In position with 37-mm. anti-tank gun, camouflaged.





Pulling the 75-mm. into position.



Preparing for action.



Below: Setting off initial firing data.



Right: Gun loaded and ready to fire.



Above: Loading the piece.



Mess Time IN THE FIELD



Kitchen truck prepares mess.



Officers' mess in the field.



It's mess time.



Regimental Headquarters field exchange.



Right: Regimental Headquarters mess line on field maneuvers at Fort Jackson.



DRILLING IN GAS MASKS



Corporal Dunn, Regimental Headquarters, instructs his men in the use of gas masks.

DOUBLE TIME MARCH IS EXECUTED IN GAS MASK DRILL





COMMUNICATIONS OF THE 115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Above: Staff Sergeant L. E. McGraw busy operating radio station W4EWC of Regimental Headquarters.



Above: Men of the 115th Field Artillery receive radio instructions at the 30th Division's communications school.



Left: Instructions are given on a switchboard setup.

Radio of Regimental Headquarters in operation in the field.



A group attends a lecture on communications.



Time Out



The 115th recruiting station at the court square in Memphis, Tennessee, September, 1940, was kept pretty busy. Reason: the picture above.



Game of cards during rest period.





Time out for mess in the field.



Above: Regimental Mail Clerk, Private First Class W. B. Wynne, Headquarters Battery, is well known by men of the Regiment.



Left: The 115th Field Artillery receives its first group of Selectees.



Right: A couple of the men relax with a game of checkers in the recreation hall.





Personnel

115TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES



FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

1941



MICHAEL J. COOLICAN
Captain
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

115th Field Artillery

(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeants Smith, Harry W.; Snipes, Reese Y.; First Sergeant Merrill, Richard J.; Staff Sergeant Allen, Thomas C.

Second Row: Sergeants Keltner, Ralph L.; Smith, Vester B.; Strong, James L.; Wilson, Hubert E.; Corporals Anderson, Howard L.; Bihm, Joseph W.

Third Row: Corporals Bryant, Earl R.; Hetzler, Harry W.; Schiller, John C.; Valentine, Carmon E.; Walker, Alford L.; Wells, Marshall E.





HEADQUARTERS BATTERY



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Adams, William H.; Anderson, Robert G.; Comella, Michael J.; Crume, Edward H.

Second Row: Privates First Class Dean, Frank B.; Dunn, Elmer M.; Ellis, Charles T.; Franks, William C.; Goings, James A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hendrix, Elbert F.; Hill, Junie C.; Hogan, Carl A.; Hughes, Wilford G.; Rhea, Vance.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Floyd A.; Walls, Howell E.; Privates Arthur, Wayne E.; Avent, James B.; Bailey, Hugh R.

Fifth Row: Privates Bledsoe, William E.; Carr, Kelly H.; Collins, John S.; Cox, William H.; Davis, William L.

Sixth Row: Privates Hammonds, Preston; Harris, Willie W.; Lyne, Arthur E.; McDonald, Claude F.; Montgomery, Edward L.

Seventh Row: Privates Neeley, Lloyd H.; Noe, Aubrey W.; Ownes, John L.; Posey, Horace E.; Rhea, Will.

Eighth Row: Privates Richardson, Charles V.; Singleton, David; Stone, Charles W.; Taylor, William I.; Thompson, Charles H.

Ninth Row: Privates Walden, Richard E.; White, Emmitt L.; Williams, Alton; Wiseman, Paul W.; Wynne, William B.



ARNOLD W. SCOTT
Warrant Officer

B A N D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Brown, William C.; Staff Sergeant Carlisle, Edward H.; Sergeants Barnett, Hayes J.; Frakes, Joseph F.; Newland, Hugh L.

Second Row: Sergeant Sandridge, William C.; Corporals Barrom, James F.; Perry, Carl J.; Privates First Class Bassi, James J.; Boone, Lawrence R.

Third Row: Privates First Class Doran, Van B.; French, Jesse M.; Graddy, John V.; Johnston, Foch P.; King, James R.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Palmer, Romie J.; Ross, James F.; Rowland, Charlie E.; Sedberry, Stanford W.; Singleton, Robert E.





HUBERT L. McCULLOUGH
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



JAMES A. SANDERS
Major
Executive Officer



FRANCIS R. BOWLIN
Major
S-3

H E A D Q U A R T E R S

First Battalion



ROBERT D. BRASWELL
Captain
Assistant S-3

FRED M. MORRIS, JR.
First Lieutenant
Assistant S-2





THOMAS J. GIVAN
First Lieutenant
Commanding



WILLIAM B. CARLTON, JR.
Second Lieutenant
Liaison Officer



NATHAN F. COX
Second Lieutenant
Anti-Tank Officer



HAROLD HORNER
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

First Battalion



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Vaccaro, Frank D.; First Sergeant Gobellet, Julian E.; Technical Sergeants Adkins, Charles H.; Pitts, William C.; Staff Sergeants Arnold, Emmett R.; Brown, Charles G.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Franklin, Charles C.; Lockhart, James C.; Stroop, Erskine; Sergeants Allen, George M.; Arbuckle, Jasper W.; Hayes, Andrew J.

Third Row: Sergeants Herrod, Joe F.; Honeycutt, Walter D.; Joyce, Charles H.; Lane, Homer L.; McCormick, Marvin; Pinkerton, Wilbur F.

Fourth Row: Sergeants Rowlett, Thomas R.; Thompson, David W.; Corporals Hackney, Samuel H.; Harris, John H.; Herron, William E.; Hewgley, Thomas W.

Fifth Row: Corporals Lessiter, John A.; Rowlett, George A.; Sanders, Maurice B.; Uselton, Frank G.; Waggoner, Thomas M.





HEADQUARTERS BATTERY FIRST BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alsup, Herbert E.; Arnold, William; Brown, Roy E.; Cunningham, Edwin C.; Damron, Otis C.; Davenport, Joe E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Garrett, Jim G.; Lannom, Arthur L.; Oneal, J. W.; Reynolds, Richard A.; Rion, Edwin C.; Robinson, Homer.

Third Row: Privates First Class Rogers, William; Shoemaker, James; Taylor, Henry M.; White, John R.; Willard, France W.; Private Adcock, Frank H.

Fourth Row: Privates Allen, Dock; Beasley, Thomas C.; Caffy, William P.; Chandler, Sanford C., Jr.; Dement, Douglas B.; Drake, James R.

Fifth Row: Privates Frasier, Gleeson P.; Fulghum, Donald R.; Gammon, Peter A.; Gregory, Charles W.; Hardin, Lloyd B.; Harris, Carmack.

Sixth Row: Privates Harris, Lewis C.; Harris, Leburn H.; Hensley, William; Kerrick, Frank A.; Lambert, Willie; Lee, Aubrey N.

Seventh Row: Privates Lorange, Frank B.; Medlin, Winfred E.; Nolen, Oscar L.; Percy, John T.; Smith, Richard L.; Smythia, Willie E.

Eighth Row: Privates Stiles, Lawrence T.; Stockton, Estes; Sullivan, Ira T.; Surrat, Elmer O.; Teal, John O.; Thompson, Lee C.

Ninth Row: Privates Vaughan, Hugh; Vaughn, Thomas; Vickers, Homer R.; Walker, Charles E.; Watson, Rufis; White, Alfred F.

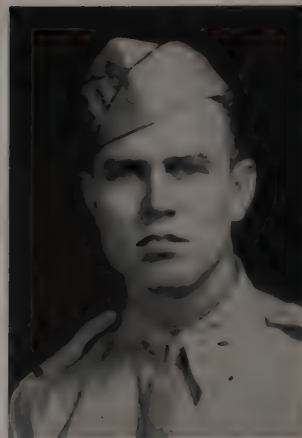
Tenth Row: Privates White, Dewey D.; Williams, Fred L.; Williams, Marion B.; Wilson, Sam; Woodall, Jesse L.; Woodard, Edward L.



WILLIAM H. WOODS
First Lieutenant
Commanding



JAMES D. PARKS
Second Lieutenant
Motor Officer



JAMES B. PITT
Second Lieutenant
Ammunition Officer



SERVICE BATTERY

First Battalion



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Hughes, Roy E.;
First Sergeant Dickens, Pitts B.; Technical Ser-
geant Pitts, Charles L.; Sergeants Ayres, Willis
E.

Second Row: Sergeants Belew, John D.; Bran-
son, Forrest L.; O'Brien, Charles L.; Peel, Louis
L.; Stokes, William L.

Third Row: Sergeant Thompson, Hilman J.;
Corporals Brown, Robert E.; Cook, Earl H.;
Foster, George R.; Shackelford, Frank T.





S E R V I C E B A T T E R Y F I R S T B A T T A L I O N



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Beasley, Julian O.; Bryson, Arthur L.; Coble, Lennie D.

Second Row: Privates First Class Faulk, Adron G.; Fewell, Elton L.; Garner, Robert L.; Gaston, James A.; Harris, Adrian W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Haynes, Herbert L.; James, Jack W.; McNarama, James J.; Morris, William R.; Reynolds, Jessie.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Roach, Joseph B.; Simpson, William L.; Stuart, Bryce; Privates Adcock, Charles L.; Breeding, Everett F.

Fifth Row: Privates Cavnar, James R.; Cook, Cass G.; Dickinson, Burney E.; Dowd, Benjamin F.; Elliott, Joe B.

Sixth Row: Privates Elrod, William M.; Emerson, Elbert R.; Evans, Carles R.; Hudson, Hillis; Landreth, John L.

Seventh Row: Privates Lee, Rodney S.; Lewis, Ashley; Locke, Jessie T.; Massey, John E.; McBroom, John N.

Eighth Row: Privates Newsom, Thomas P.; Oliver, W. H.; Pendergrass, Charles B.; Rector, James T.; Richie, George M.

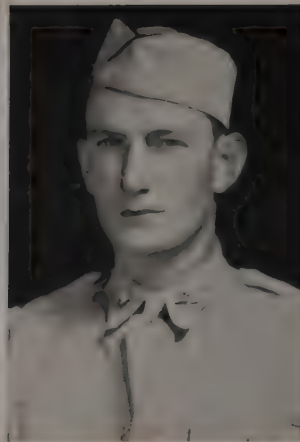
Ninth Row: Privates Scruggs, Raymond F.; Seaton, Thomas H.; Smith, John H.; Tolbert Raymond G.



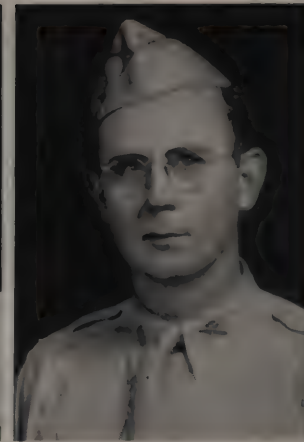
JOHN O. FRERICHS
Captain
Commanding



WILLIAM H. BEDFORD
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



WILLIAM B. McSWAIN
First Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



RAYMOND R. PITTS
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Brasher, Harmon E.; Sergeants Barnett, John W.; Clark, Fred W.; Coben, Daniel K.; Drummond, Byron B.; Edwards, Ben Q.

Second Row: Sergeants Johnson, William C.; Mitchell, Vyron W.; Norwood, Lowell E.; Roy, Robert B.; Thompson, Jesse M.; Thompson, Lorenza D.

Third Row: Corporals Carter, William A.; Harrison, James C.; Horobetz, Emil E.; Lockhart, Billy M.; Loving, Alex M.; Mann, Jewel B.

Fourth Row: Corporals McSwain, Arch D.; Means, John D.; Richardson, Chester W.; Williams, James C.; Wimberly, James P.; Wyatt, Cleveland L.



B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Ball, Colie R.; Bevill, Billy T.; Bumpas, Charles E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Cole, Ardelle E.; Cox, Jesse C.; Crick, Riley M.; Derrington, James H.; Dunn, William C.

Third Row: Privates First Class Eakes, Edward E.; Flowers, William R.; Frazier, Wallace E.; Hicks, Elbert B.; Hicks, Rome H.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Horner, Walter R.; Jones, Carmon C.; Lewis, Ansil F.; Lindsey, James M.; Miller, Edgar L.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Olive, John N.; Ownby, James D.; Pitt, Jack D.; Priddy, Ollie H.; Shrader, P. M.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Weir, William R.; Privates Anschutz, William C.; Armstrong, Wayne K.; Bailey, Edgar P.; Ballinger, Benjamin P.

Seventh Row: Privates Baruchman, Victor H.; Beale, William M.; Benton, Edward R.; Bowers, Charles B.; Bucy, Fannie H.

B A T T E R Y A



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Burcham, James W.; Byrd, Everett A.; Clayton, Travis R. P.

Second Row: Privates Cox, Aubrey J.; Cox, Thomas L.; Flowers, Walter C.; Frensley, James C.; Greenwell, Sterling F.

Third Row: Privates Hardin, Robert B.; Hawkins, H. O.; Hooper, Elmo G.; Kennon, James W.; Manning, Bud H.

Fourth Row: Privates Mathews, Hildon T.; Moody, Thomas S.; Morton, J. Throg; Norwood, Harold D.; Osborn, Charlie C.

Fifth Row: Privates Palmer, Tillmon J.; Parrish, William E.; Phelps, Henry L.; Ragghianti, Giacomo J.; Salmon, Charles R.

Sixth Row: Privates Smith, Edwin; Smith, James W.; Smith, William W.; Stagner, Harvey R.; Steele, Walter C.

Seventh Row: Privates Stone, James L.; Stroupe, James M.; Taylor, Arlie C.; Taylor, Talvin B.; Turpin, Chester.

Eighth Row: Privates Underwood, Everett B.; Underwood, Stacy Y.; Walker, Roy; Walker, Troy; Winchester, Shirley M.





WILLIAM E. RYNERSON
Captain
Commanding



JULIUS B. FARLEY
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



CHARLES A. REMAKLUS
First Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer

AUGUSTUS GAUTIER
(Picture Not Shown)
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading From Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Taylor, Amyth H.; Sergeants Bonds, Samuel T.; Cramer, Jack E.; Crowe, David B.; Francis, Marion E.; Fuller, Maynard A.

Second Row: Sergeants Gandy, Horace E.; Howard, Donald K.; Perry, Marvin L.; Phillips, Walter H.; Stewart, Eugene B.; Young, John C.

Third Row: Corporals Andrews, Edward I.; Cox, Judson R.; Hensley, Harry H.; Sergeant Jackson, Clarence J.; Corporals Jourdon, Charles L.; Milner, Lucius M.

Fourth Row: Corporals O'Kelly, Albert L.; Patterson, Kimmie L.; Penocchio, Robert L.; Pole, Frank E.; Roberts, George W.

B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Ball, Martin C.; Beesinger, James H.; Clarke, George E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Clifton, Clark M.; Crowe, Thomas L.; Corporal Gabriel, Norris R.; Privates Gurley, Robert; Hall, George B.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hooper, Conrad D.; Linhoss, Garnett A.; McQuiston, Robert W.; Novarese, William H.; Patterson, Reade P.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Purser, Roy C.; Redmond, Jack; Robinson, James E.; Tyer, Floyd G.; Smith, Sidney O.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Stewart, Galen C.; Stone, Roy V.; Turney, Hopkins L., Jr.; Wells, Eugene L.; Wiggins, Clarence T.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Young, Jewell G.; Privates Belote, James W.; Brooks, Barton C.; Brown, Raleigh J.; Caroll, Cecil E.

Seventh Row: Privates Christopher, Raymond L.; Clarke, David P.; Coulter, Raymond A.; Crafton, Thomas M.; Crawford, Fred L.



B A T T E R Y B



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Delisi, Joseph P.; Elam, Clayton P.; Emerson, Bud; Eubanks, James T.; Ferretti, Victor J.

Second Row: Privates Fletcher, Wilbur M.; Folkerts, Elmer R.; Garrard, Forrest W.; Guess, John W.; Haley, Samuel D.

Third Row: Privates Henson, Bonnie C.; Howell, Raybourn L.; Hutchinson, James M.; Knowlton, James R.; Kolopanas, Harry.

Fourth Row: Sergeant Little, Orion E.; Privates Mansfield, James E.; Mason, Louis J.; McGough, James W.; Perry, Johnnie A.

Fifth Row: Privates Pesterfield, Gene W.; Poff, Issac F.; Price, Willie E.; Ramay, Joseph T.; Raper, Odice.

Sixth Row: Privates Rogers, Claude E.; Roland, Christopher C.; Schrimsher, Laurel A.; Stewart, Harold F.; Sullivan, Ira H.

Seventh Row: Privates Taylor, Hubert R.; Tucker, Joseph L.; Umber, Clyde C.; Welsh, Willie S.



DOUGLAS T. BATES
First Lieutenant
Commanding



ELMER AYDELOTT
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



EDWARD B. BROWN
Second Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



SHELBY J. HILDEBRAND
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Horner, John V.;
Sergeants Bates, James M.; Beakley, Austin;
Chessor, Preston; Cooper, James W.

Second Row: Sergeants Crowe, Robert L.;
Mitchell, Guill; Parris, Earl C.; Rawdon, Hobart;
Wade, George W.

Third Row: Corporals Bates, Byron E.; Chand-
ler, Wade; Chessor, Ralph C.; DeVore, Gary V.;
Harper, Charles B.

Fourth Row: Corporals Kaplan, Dave L.; Pat-
ten, Paul P.; Roder, Delbert; Thompson, Glenn
S.; Turner, Dudley.



B A T T E R Y C



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Banks, Robert W.; Bates, Burnace; Buchanan, William W.

Second Row: Privates First Class Chessor, Samuel R.; Copley, Sherman C.; Daniels, James J.; Elkins, Jess D., Jr.; Fox, John W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Fox, Ulna R.; George, Ernest A.; George, Paul B.; Gray, Thomas; Holland, Russell C.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Hooper, Thomas; King, Alf R.; Lee, Clarence M.; Loveless, Herbert N.; Lynch, David N.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Parham, Ford; Quillen, Austin H.; Sawyer, John; Slate, Clyde E.; Slate, Leonard.

Sixth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Delbert H.; Springer, Roy B.; Wilson, Albert L.; Privates Adcox, Cecil F.; Armstrong, Hillard B.

Seventh Row: Privates Austin, William G.; Baker, Clagett; Bates, Raymond A.; Burlison, Hershel C.; Carson, James H.

B A T T E R Y C



(Reading From Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Cherry, Nelson C.; Childers, James C.; Daniels, Loyd, R.; Depreist, Raleigh E.; Dodd, John, Jr.

Second Row: Privates Duncan, Ricard W.; Ferguson, Carl G.; Field, William M.; Gidcomb, Delbert C.; Goins, William T.

Third Row: Privates Harlow, Mayhugh; Hinson, Raymond; Horn, Joseph; Jarrett, Fred H.; Lynch, G. N.

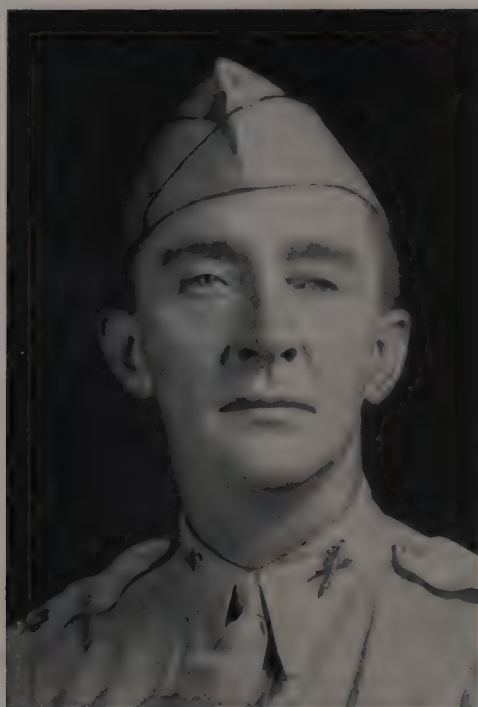
Fourth Row: Privates Lynch, Jack; Malugin, Robert H.; Nash, Warren H.; Neely, Raymond L.; Nicholson, Rufus J.

Fifth Row: Privates Nicholson, L. A.; Odom, Roy W.; Parson, Jessie L.; Payne, Arthur E.; Peek, Albert.

Sixth Row: Privates Perry, James A.; Roder, Delmer; Rodgers, William H.; Sawyer, Sam; Shelby, Delbert.

Seventh Row: Privates Slate, Emmett; Sutherland, Eugene G.; Tucker, William C.; Warren, William E., Jr.; Weatherspoon, J. J.





E. G. CROSS
Lieutenant Colonel
Commanding



WILLIAM M. WHITELAW
Major
Executive Officer



PLEASANT L. FISHER
Major
S-3

H E A D Q U A R T E R S

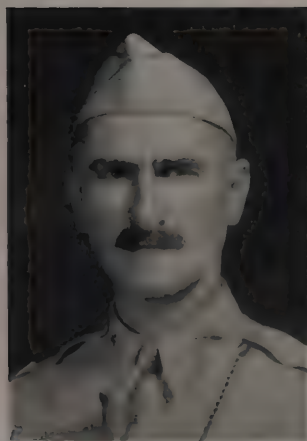
Second Battalion



THOMAS G. DRANE
Captain
Assistant S-3

THOMAS L. PERRY
First Lieutenant
S-1

JOHN R. DRAKE
First Lieutenant
S-2



CHARLES H. MOORE
(Picture Not Shown)
Second Lieutenant
Assistant S-2



ERNEST T. POSTON
First Lieutenant
Commanding



NATHAN E. WATTS
First Lieutenant
Liaison Officer



HARRY L. BOWYER
Second Lieutenant
Anti-Tank Officer

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

Second Battalion

(Reading from Left to Right)

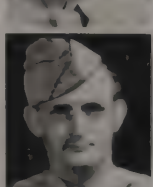
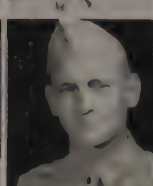
First Row: Master Sergeant Peters, Randall H.; First Sergeant McNamara, Sibley J.; Technical Sergeant Durby, Edward F.; Staff Sergeants Burge, Dean; DeLap, James R.

Second Row: Staff Sergeants Gorman, Joseph A.; King, James E.; Sergeants Beasley, Clay A.; Brett, James L.; Dunagan, Woodrow W.; Lewelling, Billy R.

Third Row: Sergeants MacLin, Herman H.; Oyler, Ural E.; Powers, Claud C., Jr.; Trimbach, George R.; Worthen, Frank P. S.; Corporal Brooks, Julian M.

Fourth Row: Corporals Bruce, Thomas; Cummins, James B.; Dozier, Wiley H.; Houston, Walter R.; Maddox, James R.; Shannon, George M.

Fifth Row: Corporals Smith, Wilbur B.; Stewart, Ray S.; Stowers, Harvey Jr.; Surber, John Jr.; Thompson, Travis N.



HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Agnew, Jack T.; Anderson, Lowell M.; Ashburn, Fay D.

Second Row: Privates First Class Bardinelli, Victor; Bullington, John D.; Dickerson, Lloyd E.; Dickson, Cecil F.; Douglas, Howard.

Third Row: Privates First Class Jackson, Burgess N.; Lasiter, Carl M.; Northern, Turner P.; Nunnally, Joe H.; Prewett, James F., Jr.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Richards, Edgar M.; Smith, George B.; Thompson, Arthur B.; Trussell, James R.; Wagerman, Alex.

Fifth Row: Private First Class Wilkerson, Samuel; Privates Abernethy, William C.; Acree, Henry C., Jr.; Batchelder, Kennedy B.; Blaydes, William B.

Sixth Row: Privates Campbell, Calistan H.; Chapman, George R.; Clark, Homer E.; Crawford, Joe; Duncan, William M., Jr.

Seventh Row: Privates Edwards, Oliver O.; Garner, Benjamin W.; Gatewood, James H.; Georgia, John; Hatley, William H.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Holder, J. S.; Hutcherson, Etheridge A.; Keltner, Lester E.; Kilgore, Stanley B.

Second Row: Privates Knight, Frank; Lacewell, Quanie P.; Lackie, William N.; Lawhorn, Dick W.; Lutz, Frank D.

Third Row: Privates Mahaffey, Earl A.; Ma-
roon, William N.; McGee, George C.; Mc-
Gregor, Joseph M.; McKeel, William A.

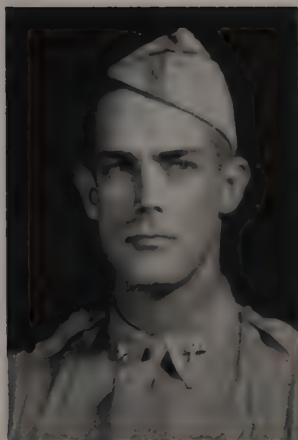
Fourth Row: Privates McKinney, Joseph D.;
Melton, James E.; Miller, Benjamin P.; Morgan,
Don E.; Nash, William J.

Fifth Row: Privates Parsons, Elgin W.; Pat-
terson, Armon R.; Richards, Clyde W.; Simpson,
Robert P.; Skelton, Clarence J.

Sixth Row: Privates Spears, Samuel E.; Stevens,
Ralph L.; Townsend, Nathan H.; Watkins, Her-
man; Wells, Eugene R.

Seventh Row: Privates Wenzler, Luke C.;
Whitley, George; Witham, John E.; Wright,
John E., Jr.; Yearwood, Lewis C.





AUBREY M. HEILMAN
First Lieutenant
Commanding



JOHN O. SNIPES
Second Lieutenant
Motor Officer

JOHN T. REEVES
(Picture Not Shown)
Second Lieutenant
Ammunition Officer

SERVICE BATTERY

Second Battalion



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Master Sergeant Haste, Charles L.; First Sergeant Butler, William O.; Technical Sergeant Wulfers, William W.; Staff Sergeant Totty, Robert A.; Sergeants Allen, Ramon J.; Bowling, David R.

Second Row: Sergeants Cunningham, John L., Jr.; Gibson, Carel T.; Haley, William B.; Jackson, Frank W.; Nicholas, Charles A., Jr.; Rawls, Marion H.

Third Row: Corporals Bradley, Ed F.; Grace, Theodore F.; Hooks, James W.; Lynch, Johnny A.; McMorris, Rudolph J.; Rowlett, William H.

S E R V I C E B A T T E R Y

SECOND BATTALION



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Alexander, William P.; Barnett, Paul L.; Booth, James F.

Second Row: Privates First Class Brown, James C.; Crowder, Nelson; Emerson, Woodrow; Johnston, David T.; Lanigan, Edw. J., Jr.

Third Row: Privates First Class Maddox, James F.; McDaniel, Henry A.; Mills, Arthur J.; Neff, Kendrick B.; Taylor, William.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Totty, Harold L.; Weatherly, Harley E.; West, William B.; Wilson, David H., Jr.; Wyninegar, Carmon.

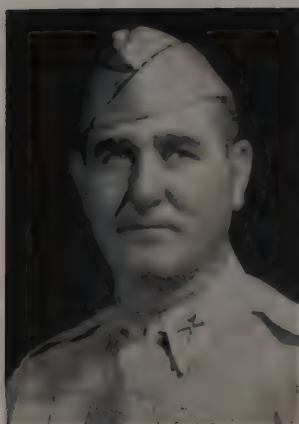
Fifth Row: Privates Barberis, Joseph E.; Christian, James W.; Compton, William T.; Haley, James T.; Hartley, Ernest C.

Sixth Row: Privates Hubbard, Claude T.; Johnson, Howard B.; Milam, Granville O.; Parker, Ackron J.; Powell, Wilfred B.

Seventh Row: Privates Richardson, Joseph N.; Sisk, William E.; Smith, Henry T.; Stanwood, Samuel B.; Sykes, Alton B.

Eighth Row: Privates Tacker, John B.; Thompson, Rufus F.; Turnage, Thurman; Walton, Edward G.; Woodson, Cecil E.





JOHN J. BROENS
Captain
Commanding



JAMES A. SWEENEY
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



GEORGE W. WATKINS
Second Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



JAMES R. CHANDLER
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Holland, Joseph J.; Sergeants Andrews, Reese E.; Bradley, Noah F.; Coleman, C. C.; Cooper, Thomas G.; Harris, Charles F.

Second Row: Sergeants Hoover, William A.; McKinney, Lloyd R.; Oppenheimer, Louis R.; Starrett, John J.; Sweeney, Joseph J.; Corporals Cowan, Clarence J.

Third Row: Corporals Davis, Luther C.; Duncan, James M.; Kline, Sam; Martin, Donald N.; McGuire, William T.; Meador, Roy N.

Fourth Row: Corporals Roberts, Gregory D.; Stafford, Dee Reese; Sullivan, Adrian D.; Williams, Jesse B.; Wilson, William C.

BATTERY D



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Ben-
son, Edward J.; Byrd, Lee, Jr.; Casey,
John Z.; Eavenson, Frank C.

Second Row: Privates First Class
Harrison, John F.; Holditch, Lewis;
Hurt, Robert E.; Jernigan, Ivory E.;
Little, Alden W.; Mayo, William T.

Third Row: Privates First Class
McCormick, Oscar N.; Munn,
Charles G.; Nodini, Isidoal D.; Poggi,
Roland R.; Shelton, James T.; Smith,
Jack.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class
Turri, John R.; Wright, Charles F.;
Wright, John J.; Privates Ashburn,
Lloyd M.; Barnett, Leonard L.; Bill-
ings, John E.

Fifth Row: Privates Brimson, Arthur
F.; Chapman, William T.; Cowan,
William O.; Cox, Eutran C.; Heddey,
James A.; Hughey, Malcolm R.

Sixth Row: Privates Ingram, Ernest
W.; Janeway, Oscar W.; Johnson,
Herbert L.; Jones, Samuel H.; Joy-
ner, Willie J.; Kelly, James T.

Seventh Row: Privates Kennedy,
Oswald F.; Key, Benjamin H.; Led-
ford, Overton F.; Loving, R. R.; Mc-
Donald, Marion E.; Noble, Edward
J.

Eighth Row: Privates Paine, Rich-
mond L.; Pike, Arnold, Jr.; Poteete,
Leon; Rice, Ray, Jr.; Roper, John R.;
Ross, William G.

Ninth Row: Privates Sappington,
Tommy; Scott, Sims C.; Sorca, Phillip
J.; South, Joe G.; Stewart, Rayburn
J.; Tisdale, Robert L.

Tenth Row: Privates Walker, Alford
L.; Weeks, Robert M.; Weaver, Har-
rell W.; Wood, Edward E.

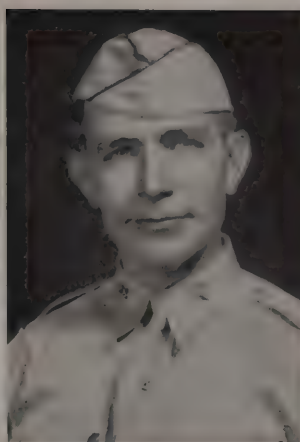




AUSTIN J. TOTHACER
Captain
Commanding



GOUVERNEUR M. SIMPKINS
First Lieutenant
Executive Officer



HARBERT D. PERCIFUL
Second Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



THOMAS F. MCGLYNN
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer

B A T T E R Y



(Reading From Left to Right)

First Row: Sergeants Goings, Everett L.; Hicks, James E.; King, Clifford B.

Second Row: Sergeants Leach, William C.; Miles, David A.; Oliver, Lawrence W.; Schaeffer, Joe H., Jr.; Shelton, Fred T.; Watkins, Ben S.

Third Row: Corporals Brown, James A.; Denny, Jerry J.; East, Lonnie M.; Johnson, Charles S.; Jordan, Eugene C.; Martin, Ramon R.

Fourth Row: Corporals Pace, Walter C.; Phillips, Richard D.; Reviere, Russell; Schwartz, John S.; Smith, Bern R.; Worthen, Charles S.

B A T T E R Y E



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Allen, James E.; Boren, William M.; Burns, Rufus D.; Dendy, Beauford W.

Second Row: Privates First Class Dudley, Willie E.; Golladay, Fred; Gregory, Oscar L.; Hall, Fred W.; Johnston, Robert W.

Third Row: Privates First Class Keel, Aubrey G.; McFarland, Elton L.; Miller, Winfred E.; Montague, Robert W.; Palmer, Harry B.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Parchman, James A.; Sexton, Arthur B.; Tull, Jack; Ungaro, Joseph; White, Lee R.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Whitley, Henry; Williams, John F.; Williams, Samuel V., Jr.; Wortham, Charlie W.; Yates, Mattie C.

Sixth Row: Private First Class Young, Bert A.; Privates Baskin, Lee B.; Bearden, Hollen T.; Bell, Harold E.; Billings, Allison R.

Seventh Row: Privates Boles, Joseph D.; Boles, Willie E.; Bowker, Russell T.; Brock, David M.; Burroughs, James M.



B A T T E R Y



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Clearmon, Denmon L.; Collins, Roy D.; Conley, Julius J.; Cox, Ernest M.; Craig, Stanley E., Jr.

Second Row: Privates Ervin, William C.; Fortner, Clarence M.; Forwalter, Jack L.; Gamble, Floyd; Gean, Jimmy.

Third Row: Privates Graham, John D.; Gray, Brice P.; Greene, Dolph A.; Harwell, Morris E.; Hatcher, Noah C.

Fourth Row: Privates Hedrick, Jesse C. J.; Hendren, Adrain C.; Hinds, Henry R.; Holloway, Willie; Holt, Emmett W.

Fifth Row: Privates Joyner, Barney L.; King, Claude C.; Luckett, John D.; Massey, William A.; McKelvie, Curtis.

Sixth Row: Privates Newton, Don R.; Percer, Brinkley S.; Scott, Clyde W.; Sims, Douglas R.; Skelton, Jack.

Seventh Row: Privates Steiger, Robert O.; Stewart, Edward L.; Stewart, Luther S.; Tice, William O.; Tomlinson, Robert H.

PATRICK G. EMMANUEL
(Picture Not Shown)
Second Lieutenant
Assistant Executive Officer



JAMES B. FITE
(Picture Not Shown)
Second Lieutenant
Reconnaissance Officer



RICHARD D. LIPFORD
First Lieutenant
Commanding

JAMES O. BEATY, JR.
Second Lieutenant
Executive Officer

BATTERY F



(Reading From Left to Right)

First Row: First Sergeant Finl
Richard S.; Sergeants Adams, Thoma
P.; Biddle, James K.; Galloway, Jerry
P.

Second Row: Sergeants Grear
John E.; Notestine, Robert D.; Patc
Robert B.; Perfetti, John P.; Randa
Harry W.; Thorn, Thomas L.

Third Row: Sergeant Wade, Jesse
T.; Corporals Calvin, James O.
Francis, Milton L.; Harbison, Hunter
G.; Hensley, Vernon L.; Martin, T
man P.

Fourth Row: Corporals McIntor
William L.; Renshaw, Val L.; Rhode
Millard D., Jr.; Simmons, Herbert
B.; Taylor, Russell D.; Tinnen, Hask
L.



B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates First Class Akridge, Leo C.; Cantrell, John A.; Cherry, Harry E.

Second Row: Privates First Class Clark, John V.; Cox, Guilford L.; Ditto, Frank J.; Gossett, Willie F.; Hargraves, Solomon S.

Third Row: Privates First Class Heflin, Henry D.; Highfill, Karlson D.; Hodges, James W.; Linhoss, Albert; Lyne, Gene D.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class Mancill, Samuel E.; McDowell, Hattley H.; McKenzie, Cecil L.; Neal, Leonard L.; Norton, Ronald M.

Fifth Row: Privates First Class Smith, Andrew T.; Stricklin, Patric N.; Vaught, Nicholas S.; Winsett, Otha W.; Private Albertson, J. F.

Sixth Row: Privates Austein, Herbert; Brother-ton, Joe R.; Brower, Robert M.; Burgess, William V.; Carmikle, Floyd.

Seventh Row: Privates Carrier, Clarence C.; Casteel, Richard C.; Cobb, J. K.; Coker, Luther E.; Cole, Jennings W.

B A T T E R Y F



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Privates Copeland, Arthur; Craig, Noell L.; Crane, John H.

Second Row: Privates Duncan, Charles W.; Edmonds, Carlyle; Foppiano, Steven A.; Gaerig, Louis C., Jr.; Goddard, William L., Jr.

Third Row: Privates Guthrie, Frank M., Jr.; Hammons, James L.; Harper, Jewell B.; Irvine, William L.; James, George D.

Fourth Row: Privates Kirby, Larry M.; Lawson, Eugene T.; Marengi, Charles A.; Mason, Joseph; Massengill, Amos P.

Fifth Row: Privates McCrarey, Paul E.; McGill, Harold L.; McGrath, Joseph T.; McPherson, James V., Jr.; Meador, Harry L.

Sixth Row: Privates Mockbee, James H.; O'Neil, John B.; Parker, Harold E.; Rawlings, Richard J., Jr.; Reed, James R.

Seventh Row: Privates Roach, William C.; Samuels, William C.; Smiley, Edward W.; Stockton, Joseph H.





ELLIS J. HUEY
Captain, M. C.
Regimental Surgeon



MICHAEL L. MATTEO
First Lieutenant M. C.
Assistant Regimental Surgeon



Officers

MEDICAL DETACHMENT



JOSEPH M. BATTLE
First Lieutenant, D. C.

WILLIAM T. FISHER
First Lieutenant, D. C.

JULIUS R. HAIGHT
First Lieutenant, M. C.
First Battalion Surgeon

WESLEY E. PELTZER
First Lieutenant, M. C.
Second Battalion Surgeon



M E D I C A L D E T A C H M E N T



(Reading from Left to Right)

First Row: Technical Sergeant Hal-
ford, G. S.; Staff Sergeants Griffin,
J. R.; Vinson, J. M.; Sergeant Pierini,
A. J.; Corporal Burge, C. H.

Second Row: Corporal Schroepfel,
H. W.; Privates First Class Adams,
E. H.; Anglin, R. M.; Cunningham,
R. A.; Gummer, W. A.

Third Row: Privates First Class Hol-
land, P. C.; McCarver, B. M.; Morris,
P. B.; Nott, H. W.; Roberts, J. L.

Fourth Row: Privates First Class
Waldrop, K. G.; Walker, J. S.; Pri-
vates Adkins, J. H.; Armstrong, M.
B.; Beeler, H. L.

Fifth Row: Privates Berry, A. W.;
Blann, H. S.; Carr, F. P.; Dunlap,
F. L.; Evans, H. P.

Sixth Row: Privates Gavrock, L. L.;
Harris, T. C.; Hughes, C. E.; Maxwell,
J. E.; Moore, A. R.

Seventh Row: Privates Sifton, J.
W.; Smith, W. L.; Sneed, C. L.;
Tanner, M. F.; Wilkerson, R. L.





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